

SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA 1 • 9 • 9 • 3

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Cafes Computing Services Footware Stores motor Cycle Deale
Motels Security Services Floor Covering Stores Grocers Cloth
Cleaners Travel Agents Newsagents Concretors Petrol Station
Lawyers Furniture Stores Fruit and Vegetable Stores Typesette
Beauty Salons

SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA 1993

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1321.0

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Christine Price on Canberra (06) 252 5746-or any ABS State office.
- For information about other ABS statistics, please refer to Appendix A of this publication.

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PREFACE

This is the third publication on Small Business in Australia which brings together statistics from a variety of ABS and other sources. The first edition of this publication presented data from 1983-84 to 1986-87, while the second issue provided data through to 1989-90. The current issue provides updates through to 1991-92.

Small Business in Australia has been developed primarily as a reference publication. It aims to meet the demands of users who require statistics on the structure of the Australian small business sector, including its relative significance as measured in terms of economic activity and performance.

As well as being useful for policy and decision making, the statistics should also be of use to analysts wishing to measure the performance of individual small businesses relative to other businesses of similar size in their industry and/or their industry's performance relative to other industries.

The publication provides a statistical summary of private sector businesses and their employment by broad industry categories for various employer size groups as well as for non-employing businesses. Where available, individual State and Territory details are also provided.

Readers should note that only selected data have been included. Those requiring more detail on particular subjects should refer to the relevant publications as indicated in the table footnotes and the Directory of Statistics provided in Chapter 8. Individual publications also contain details of ABS officers who may be contacted for further information about the statistics. If the data are non-ABS, the data source is indicated in the footnotes.

Comments on the statistics presented in this publication and suggestions for future improvement would be welcomed and should be forwarded to:

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

Belconnen ACT 2616

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SYMBOLS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols

The following symbols, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

| | |
|------|--|
| n.a. | not available |
| n.p. | not available for separate publication but included in the totals where applicable |
| nec | not elsewhere classified |
| . . | not applicable |
| — | nil or rounded to zero |
| p | preliminary - figures subject to revision |
| r | data revised |
| *246 | subject to high sampling variability |
| * | data suppressed due to unacceptably high sampling variability |
| 123 | break in series |

Other Usages

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

Inquiries about these statistics

General inquiries about the content and interpretation of statistics in this publication should be addressed to: The Director, Service Industries and Science and Technology Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616, phone (06) 252 5019.

Inquiries regarding the availability of more recent data from the ABS sources quoted in this publication should be addressed to Information Services in your nearest ABS office (see Appendix A).

Detailed subject matter inquiries may be addressed to the ABS subject matter areas listed in Appendix B.

ABS publications and services

A complete list of ABS publications is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS office. In many cases, the ABS can also provide information which is not published or which is historical or compiled from a variety of published and unpublished sources. Information of this kind may be obtained through the Information Consultancy Service. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: consultancy reports, microfiche, floppy disk, computer printout or photocopy. Charges are generally made for such information. Inquiries may be made by contacting Information Services in your nearest ABS office.

INTRODUCTION

SIGNIFICANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY

Small business is acknowledged as a vital and significant sector of the Australian economy. The small business contributing to economic activity, as measured by employment and output, has, in common with most other industrialised nations, grown steadily over the last decade.

The ABS has estimated that there were around 859,000 small private sector businesses in Australia in 1991-92, employing some 2.8 million people. About one quarter of small businesses operate in the Retail trade industry. Small businesses account for approximately 95 per cent of all private sector businesses, and 52 per cent of all private sector business employment (including self-employment).

DEFINING A SMALL BUSINESS

A business has traditionally been regarded as small if it has the following management or organisational characteristics:

- it is independently owned and operated;
- it is closely controlled by owners/managers who also contribute most, if not all of the operating capital; and
- the principal decision-making functions rest with the owners/managers.

This definition is based on the report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology called *Small Business in Australia - Challenges, Problems and Opportunities* (1990). The Report qualifies these characteristics with a size component but emphasises that a size definition is a functional addition to this definition and should not overshadow it.

For statistical purposes, small businesses (excluding agriculture) are defined in accordance with the Report's recommended size categories as follows:

- non-manufacturing industries employing less than 20 employees; and
- manufacturing industries employing less than 100 employees.

This definition of small business was used in the previous publication. The first edition, however, defined small businesses as those employing less than 20 people, regardless of industry (excluding agriculture). For users wishing to make data comparisons over time, most tables in that issue showed a range of employment size groupings.

An employment size definition is not used for the Agricultural sector due to difficulties in defining small agricultural businesses according to employment size. Agricultural businesses can have large scale operations with relatively few permanent employees, often using large numbers of seasonal and itinerant workers to overcome short term labour needs.

For statistical purposes, the ABS has developed a measure of the Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) based on:

- the area of crops sown;
- the number of livestock; and
- crops produced and livestock turnoff (mainly sales) during the year.

What is a small business?

A statistical definition

A small agricultural business is defined as one having an EVAO of between \$20,000 and \$399,000. Businesses with an EVAO of less than \$20,000 are excluded from ABS statistics because their contribution to commodity aggregates is generally insignificant.

Unless otherwise specified, the definition of small business used in this publication is as outlined above.

Due to a lack of comparable data, the Agricultural sector is excluded from most tables in this publication. However, in Chapter 1, Agriculture is included in summary statistics and in Chapter 6 a profile of the industry is presented.

CONTENT OF THE PUBLICATION

This publication provides a range of statistics relating to small businesses drawn mainly from ABS collections that present statistics by employer size.

Chapter 1 provides a statistical overview of the structure of Australian business in 1991-92. Details by business size, employment and industry sector are provided.

Chapter 2 describes growth trends in the small business sector since 1983-84.

Chapter 3 provides summary data, for selected years for each State and Territory, on numbers of small business and their employment.

Chapter 4 includes industry details for very small employing businesses, generally defined as those with employment of less than five people. Profiles of very small businesses in the Retailing and Manufacturing industries are provided. Details on the characteristics of self-employed persons and persons working from home are also included in this chapter.

Chapter 5 provides a range of statistics by employment size categories. Included are statistics relating to earnings, labour costs, training expenditure and research and development activities of small business. Additionally, a discussion of small business failures based on bankruptcy statistics, provided by the Attorney-General's Department, is included.

Chapter 6 provides statistics on the structure, legal status, activity and performance of small business in the Australian economy. Detailed profiles of small business in the Retailing, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural industries are included.

Chapter 7 provides some international comparisons of small business. The first section of the chapter provides a statistical overview of the small business sector of the New Zealand economy. Where applicable, comparisons with the Australian small business sector have been provided. The second part of the chapter provides an analysis of the growth and characteristics of self-employed persons for selected OECD countries.

Chapter 8 provides a Directory of Small Business Statistics to enable users to refer to relevant ABS sources that provide a business size dimension.

STATISTICAL UNITS

Some of the most important statistics presented in this publication are counts of businesses by size. The term 'business' can have a variety of meanings.

For many purposes 'business' is taken to mean a legal entity such as a registered company, partnership, trust, sole proprietor, religious organisation, government department or any other legally recognised organisation which provides goods or services (the former ABS enterprise unit). At other times all legal entities that come under common ownership or control (the ABS enterprise group) are regarded as a single business.

Large business organisations often have internal arrangements whereby the business is separated into operating divisions which may not have separate legal status but are the level at which autonomous business decisions are made and for which detailed management accounts are maintained (the ABS management unit).

Sometimes the term 'business' refers to the ABS establishment unit. The establishment is usually the smallest organisational unit within a management unit for which accounts are kept at least on an annual basis. An establishment operates from one or more locations. For most small businesses an establishment will be a single physical location such as a factory or shop.

Unless otherwise specified, the term 'business' in this publication refers to the management unit. The management unit in nearly all cases coincides with the legal entity owning the business. In some situations a number of management units can be owned or controlled by a single company. It is possible, therefore, that in a small number of cases a 'small business' is actually part of a larger company.

Most of the data in Chapters 1, 2 and 3 and some of the data in Chapter 4 were obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) where the statistical unit comprises all activities of a management unit in a State or Territory. This means that in a few cases the 'small business' is in fact a component of a larger unit operating in more than one State.

The circumstances outlined above impact only slightly on the 'small business' data contained in this publication.

DERIVATION OF NUMBERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Employing businesses

Counts of employing businesses are drawn from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). The SEE frame is drawn from the ABS Business Register and is primarily designed to measure the number of employees in Australia and their earnings. It also provides, as a by-product, a reliable estimate of the number of employing businesses.

Non-employing businesses

Estimating numbers of non-employing businesses is more difficult as there is no comprehensive up to date business register or listing available.

As in the previous edition, the estimates of non-employing businesses provided in this publication are derived from ABS Labour Force Survey estimates of numbers of self-employed persons (i.e. people working in their own business without employees).

As many non-employing businesses involve a number of partners, estimates of the number of non-employing businesses have had to be indirectly derived. Income tax statistics on the number of partners per partnership have been used to derive factors which have then been applied to the Labour Force Survey estimates for self-employed persons in order to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses by industry. For further details, refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 of this publication.

Employment statistics

In Chapters 1, 2, 3 and parts of Chapter 4, the counts of private sector employees (wage and salary earners) provided are derived from SEE data, while the number of persons operating their own business are derived from the Labour Force Surveys. Persons operating their own business comprise:

- self-employed persons, i.e. those working in their own business without employees; and
- employers, i.e. those working in their own business with employees.

In Chapter 6 and parts of Chapter 4, counts of employment based on the ABS program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys are provided. These counts include employees plus working proprietors and partners.

Employer size statistics

In most tables statistics are classified by 'employer size'. The derivation of employer size, however, differs depending on the source of the statistics. Where SEE data are used, employer size is based on the number of employees (wage and salary earners). In Chapters 5 and 6 and parts of Chapter 4, the employer size classification is based on total employment of the business (i.e. employees plus working proprietors and partners).

CHAPTER 1

AN OVERVIEW OF SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA

DIAGRAM 1.1 THE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS, 1991-92

ALL BUSINESSES(a)

Total public and private sector
904,249 businesses
7,080,200 persons employed

PRIVATE SECTOR

PUBLIC SECTOR

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
and Hunting(b)

115,800 businesses(c)
323,800 persons employed(d)

Non-agricultural sector

783,800 businesses
5,053,800 persons employed

Public trading and General
Government organisations

4,649 organisations
1,702,700 persons employed

PRIVATE SECTOR SMALL BUSINESSES

Agricultural small business(e)

101,900 businesses
235,000 persons employed

Non-agricultural small
business(f)

757,100 businesses
2,571,400 persons employed

Non-employing businesses

418,100 businesses
610,200 self-employed persons

Employing businesses

339,000 businesses
1,961,200 persons employed

Employers

299,800 persons employed in
their own business

Employees
(wage and salary earners)

1,661,400 wage and salary
earners

(a) Generally, the number of businesses (management units) and persons employed are obtained by averaging the estimates for the middle months of each quarter for the 1991-92 financial year. (b) Includes ASIC Subdivisions 02 - Services to Agriculture, 03 - Forestry and logging, and 04 - Fishing and hunting. (c) This figure is an estimate based on data from two different sources: 109,634 management units in ASIC Subdivision 01 are drawn from the 1991-92 *Agricultural Finance Survey*, while the 6,166 management units in ASIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 are preliminary estimates from the 1991-92 *Economic Activity Survey*. Excludes management units in ASIC Subdivision 01 with an estimated annual value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of less than \$20,000. (d) Data for persons employed comes from the 1991-92 *Agricultural Finance Survey* and the 1991-92 *Economic Activity Survey*. Excludes persons in agricultural management units with an EVAO of less than \$20,000. Excludes unpaid family helpers. (e) Agricultural small businesses are those management units with an EVAO of more than \$20,000 but less than \$400,000. Includes only ASIC Subdivision 01. (f) Small businesses (except in agriculture) are defined as those management units which employ less than 20 persons, except for manufacturing where small businesses are those which employ less than 100 persons.
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6200.0), *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0), *Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics, Australia* (7507.0), and unpublished data.

THE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS

Introduction

This chapter provides a broad overview of the structure of Australian business in 1991-92. Details by business size, employment, and industry sector are provided.

An estimated 904,000 businesses and public sector organisations were in operation in Australia during 1991-92, employing almost 7.1 million people.

Diagram 1.1 on page 5 shows the structure of Australian business in terms of numbers of businesses and persons employed, by sector and business size. Employment figures include self-employed persons and employers as well as wage and salary earners (employees).

The public sector

Of the 904,000 businesses estimated to be in operation in 1991-92, 4,600 or 1 per cent were classified as public sector organisations (including general government as well as public trading organisations). In total, these organisations employed more than 1.7 million people and accounted for 24 per cent of total employment.

The private sector

Private sector businesses totalled just under 900,000 and accounted for approximately 99 per cent of the total number of businesses. These businesses employed 5.4 million people or 76 per cent of the total workforce.

The agricultural private sector

In 1991-92, an estimated 116,000 businesses were classified to Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, of which 110,000 were classified to ASIC Subdivision 01, Agriculture. The remaining 5 per cent were classified to Subdivision 02, Services to Agriculture (such as sheep shearing and aerial agricultural services), Subdivision 03, Forestry and logging or Subdivision 04, Fishing and hunting. Agricultural businesses with an EVAO of less than \$20,000 have been excluded.

Agricultural businesses employed 324,000 people or 6 per cent of the private sector workforce.

The non-agricultural private sector

In 1991-92, there were on average 784,000 non-agricultural private sector businesses operating in Australia, representing 87 per cent of total private sector business. These businesses employed more than 5 million people or about 94 per cent of the total private sector workforce.

THE SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR

The Small Agricultural Private Sector

Of the 110,000 businesses classified to Agriculture (ASIC Subdivision 01) in 1991-92, about 102,000 (93 per cent) were small businesses, i.e. had an EVAO of less than \$400,000. These small agricultural businesses represented 12 per cent of all small businesses. Small agricultural businesses employed an estimated 235,000 people (including seasonal casual workers) in 1991-92.

No further data relating to the Agricultural sector are provided in this chapter. Detailed Agricultural statistics are included in Chapter 6 as part of the selected industry profiles.

No size statistics are available for businesses classified to Services to agriculture, Forestry and logging and Fishing and hunting (ASIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04). The great majority of these businesses, however, would be small in terms of their overall operations.

The Small Non-agricultural Private Sector

Using the definition of small business described on page 1, about 757,000 or 97 per cent of total non-agriculture private sector businesses were classified as small in 1991-92.

These small businesses employed just under 2.6 million people or 51 per cent of the total non-agricultural private sector workforce. Just under two thirds of persons employed in small business were employees while a little over a third were persons working in their own business, either as employers or self-employed persons.

**State breakdown
of small
non-agricultural
business**

Table 1.1 on page 10 shows the distribution of small business across States in 1991-92. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland together accounted for nearly 80 per cent of all small non-agricultural businesses and their employment. New South Wales alone accounted for one third of all small businesses in Australia, followed by Victoria with 26 per cent and Queensland with 18 per cent.

In most States more than 96 per cent of businesses were small. The Northern Territory was the exception with just under 93 per cent of businesses being classified as small.

While small business employment accounts for just over half the private sector non-agricultural workforce in Australia, there is considerable variation between States. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest concentration of employment in small business (nearly 60 per cent) followed by Queensland (55 per cent) and Tasmania (54 per cent). In contrast, New South Wales and Victoria had 49 and 50 per cent respectively of their workforce in the small business sector.

Detailed State estimates are provided in Chapter 3 of this publication.

Industry sectors

Industry sectors can be amalgamated into two broad groupings:

*goods producing; and
services producing.*

Goods producing industries include:

Mining;
Manufacturing;
Electricity, gas and water; and
Construction.

Services producing industries include:

Wholesale trade;
Retail trade;
Transport and storage;
Communication;
Finance, property and business services;
Community services; and
Recreation, personal and other services.

In 1991-92, the services producing industries accounted for 72 per cent (542,000) of small businesses and for 69 per cent of small business employment.

Industry Breakdown

... businesses

Table 1.2 on page 10 shows that of the estimated 757,000 small non-agricultural businesses operating in Australia in 1991-92, 56 per cent operated in the Retail trade, Construction, and Finance, property and business services industries.

With the exception of the Mining and Wholesale trade industries, small businesses accounted for 94 per cent or more of all businesses within each industry division; the Manufacturing, Construction and Retail trade industries each had more than 97 per cent of their businesses classified as small. Mining had 91 per cent of businesses classified as small while the Wholesale trade industry had 93 per cent similarly classified.

... employment

Small non-agricultural businesses in Australia in 1991-92 provided employment for just over 50 per cent of the economy's private sector workforce. Across industries the distribution of small business employment showed some marked differences with the Construction industry having just under 80 per cent of its workforce located in the small business sector, while in the Mining industry the proportion was only 11 per cent.

**Employing and non-
employing businesses**

The small business sector can be further broken down into employing and non-employing businesses.

**... employing
businesses**

During 1991-92 about 339,000 small employing businesses were operating in Australia. These businesses accounted for 45 per cent of total non-agricultural private sector small business; they employed just under 2 million people or 39 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce. In terms of numbers of employees, they employed 1.7 million

wage and salary earners or 40 per cent of non-agricultural private sector wage and salary earners.

Small business employees were concentrated in the Manufacturing (23 per cent), Retail trade (20 per cent) and the Finance, property and business services (15 per cent) industries. These three industries together accounted for nearly 58 per cent of all persons working in small employing businesses.

... non-employing businesses

An important component of small business is the non-employing sector. During 1991-92 there were on average, 418,000 non-employing businesses operating in Australia representing 55 per cent of total non-agricultural small business. While these businesses had no employees, there were an estimated 610,000 working proprietors (self-employed persons) involved either as owners or partners. This represented 24 per cent of the total non-agricultural private sector small business workforce and 12 per cent of the total non-agricultural private sector workforce.

Construction has more non-employing businesses than any other industry. In 1991-92 an estimated 107,000 (26 per cent) non-employing businesses were classified to the Construction industry, involving an estimated 160,000 self-employed persons or 26 per cent of total self-employed persons. The Retail trade industry was also significant with about 74,000 non-employing businesses (18 per cent) involving approximately 115,000 self-employed persons (19 per cent of total self-employment).

DIAGRAM 1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESSES
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1991-92

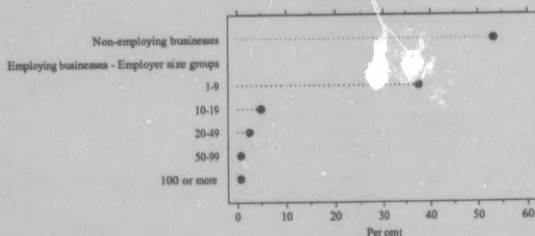
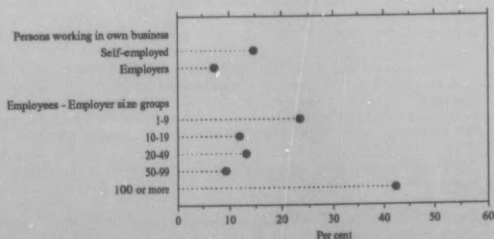


DIAGRAM 1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1991-92



**Male and female
employment**
... male employment

Table 1.3 on page 11 shows that of the 2.6 million people working in small non-agricultural businesses in 1991-92, more than 1.5 million (60 per cent) were male. In large non-agricultural private sector businesses (those with employment of 100 or more), male employment represented about 55 per cent of total employment. Of those persons working in their own business, which includes self-employed persons and employers, more than two-thirds were men, while among small business employees 54 per cent were male.

Some industries are clearly dominated by a particular gender. Male employment predominates in the Goods producing industries, Mining, Manufacturing and Construction, and in Wholesale trade. In non-employed businesses, males clearly outnumber females in all industries with the exception of the Community services industry, where males only represent 33 per cent of self-employed persons.

... female
employment

Of the 2.6 million people working in small business in 1991-92, more than 1 million or 41 per cent were women. In large businesses, women represented about 46 per cent of total employment. Table 1.3 shows that of those people working in their own business, which includes self-employed persons and employers, less than one-third were women, while among small business employees 46 per cent were women. Female small business employees outnumbered males in the Finance, property and business services, the Community services and the Recreational, personal and other services industries.

DIAGRAM 1.4 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY SEX, TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1991-92

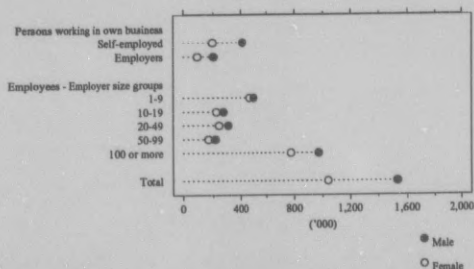


DIAGRAM 1.5 EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND INDUSTRY, 1991-92

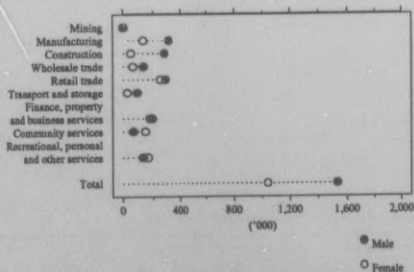


TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED
BY STATE, AUSTRALIA, 1991-92
(^{'000})

| | Small Business | | | | | Total Small Business | | Total All Businesses | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Employing | | | Non-employing | | Number of businesses | Employment | Number of businesses | Employment |
| | Number of businesses | Number of employers | Number of employees | Number of businesses | Number of persons working in own business | | | | |
| <i>State—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 114.1 | 104.1 | 562.1 | 135.4 | 190.5 | 249.5 | 856.7 | 258.4 | 1,761.1 |
| Victoria | 97.1 | 67.9 | 464.9 | 101.2 | 147.6 | 198.3 | 680.4 | 205.7 | 1,353.5 |
| Queensland | 56.6 | 63.0 | 273.8 | 77.3 | 115.8 | 133.9 | 452.6 | 137.8 | 816.6 |
| South Australia | 24.9 | 20.7 | 131.6 | 38.2 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 209.8 | 65.4 | 424.1 |
| Western Australia | 28.7 | 29.7 | 141.3 | 45.5 | 70.9 | 74.2 | 241.9 | 76.9 | 461.8 |
| Tasmania | 9.2 | 7.9 | 43.0 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 19.4 | 65.1 | 20.0 | 119.8 |
| Northern Territory | 3.1 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 20.6 | 5.5 | 42.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 5.3 | 4.6 | 29.1 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 13.6 | 44.4 | 14.1 | 74.9 |
| <i>Total Australia(b)</i> | <i>339.0</i> | <i>299.8</i> | <i>1,661.4</i> | <i>418.1</i> | <i>610.2</i> | <i>757.1</i> | <i>2,571.4</i> | <i>783.8</i> | <i>5,053.8</i> |

(a) See Introduction - Statistical units. (b) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED
BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1991-92
(^{'000})

| | Small Business | | | | | Total Small Business | | Total All Businesses | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Employing | | | Non-employing | | Number of businesses | Employment | Number of businesses | Employment |
| | Number of businesses | Number of employers | Number of employees | Number of businesses | Number of persons working in own business | | | | |
| <i>Industry Division(b)—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.0 | *0.6 | 6.2 | 1.1 | *1.3 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 73.5 |
| Manufacturing | 35.4 | 24.3 | 375.6 | 31.8 | 49.4 | 67.2 | 449.3 | 68.8 | 960.3 |
| Construction | 38.3 | 39.5 | 134.6 | 107.3 | 159.8 | 145.6 | 333.9 | 147.6 | 420.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 28.9 | 15.8 | 159.1 | 21.7 | 32.1 | 50.6 | 207.0 | 54.3 | 428.6 |
| Retail trade | 75.1 | 96.4 | 328.8 | 73.9 | 114.5 | 149.0 | 539.7 | 153.5 | 1,021.7 |
| Transport and storage | 12.4 | 14.7 | 57.6 | 38.9 | 55.5 | 51.3 | 127.8 | 53.0 | 223.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 67.9 | 40.4 | 252.3 | 59.5 | 84.9 | 127.4 | 377.6 | 132.0 | 765.2 |
| Community services | 40.8 | 21.6 | 161.4 | 31.3 | 36.7 | 72.1 | 219.7 | 76.4 | 594.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 38.8 | 45.9 | 185.1 | 51.0 | 74.4 | 89.8 | 305.4 | 94.1 | 559.4 |
| <i>Total(d)</i> | <i>339.0</i> | <i>299.8</i> | <i>1,661.4</i> | <i>418.1</i> | <i>610.2</i> | <i>757.1</i> | <i>2,571.4</i> | <i>783.8</i> | <i>5,053.8</i> |
| <i>Goods producing industries</i> | <i>74.8</i> | <i>64.5</i> | <i>516.8</i> | <i>140.3</i> | <i>210.7</i> | <i>215.1</i> | <i>792.0</i> | <i>218.8</i> | <i>1,457.8</i> |
| <i>Services producing industries</i> | <i>264.2</i> | <i>235.3</i> | <i>1,144.6</i> | <i>277.8</i> | <i>399.5</i> | <i>542.0</i> | <i>1,779.4</i> | <i>565.0</i> | <i>3,596.0</i> |

(a) See Introduction - Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 1.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE,
AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *1.2 | *0.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 52.1 | 4.9 | 64.3 |
| Manufacturing | 33.3 | 16.7 | 66.9 | 56.0 | 74.4 | 66.5 | 378.1 | 263.8 | 642.0 |
| Construction | 142.5 | 32.2 | 75.5 | 30.0 | 23.7 | 11.5 | 42.3 | 105.5 | 183.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 20.2 | 10.9 | 65.5 | 40.9 | 47.9 | 25.9 | 72.2 | 106.4 | 252.4 |
| Retail trade | 62.1 | 58.7 | 120.0 | 49.3 | 42.9 | 27.0 | 136.2 | 169.3 | 375.4 |
| Transport and storage | 46.1 | 11.1 | 22.3 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 36.2 | 40.2 | 111.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 55.6 | 34.1 | 72.5 | 35.0 | 38.1 | 24.3 | 127.8 | 107.5 | 297.8 |
| Community services | 12.1 | 15.8 | 32.0 | 10.6 | 17.6 | 20.0 | 65.2 | 42.5 | 145.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 39.8 | 23.1 | 43.8 | 29.5 | 41.0 | 18.1 | 60.3 | 73.3 | 192.7 |
| Total(d) | 413.4 | 203.2 | 501.3 | 272.0 | 306.1 | 215.4 | 972.6 | 914.2 | 2,267.3 |
| FEMALES ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.1 | *0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 7.3 |
| Manufacturing | 16.1 | 7.6 | 30.4 | 21.8 | 33.4 | 26.2 | 132.8 | 111.8 | 244.6 |
| Construction | 17.3 | 7.3 | 23.7 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 29.1 | 38.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 11.9 | 4.9 | 33.9 | 18.7 | 24.0 | 14.5 | 37.2 | 52.6 | 128.3 |
| Retail trade | 52.5 | 37.6 | 112.0 | 47.4 | 38.0 | 22.3 | 215.7 | 159.4 | 435.4 |
| Transport and storage | 9.4 | *3.6 | 11.9 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 17.4 | 42.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 29.4 | 6.2 | 98.3 | 46.4 | 38.6 | 26.1 | 132.7 | 144.7 | 342.1 |
| Community services | 24.6 | 5.8 | 84.7 | 34.1 | 49.5 | 51.7 | 170.7 | 118.8 | 390.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 34.6 | 21.8 | 69.4 | 42.3 | 44.7 | 23.1 | 66.9 | 111.7 | 246.4 |
| Total(d) | 196.8 | 95.6 | 465.4 | 222.3 | 240.1 | 169.8 | 778.9 | 747.2 | 1,876.5 |
| PERSONS ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *1.3 | *0.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 56.9 | 6.2 | 71.6 |
| Manufacturing | 49.4 | 24.3 | 97.3 | 77.8 | 107.7 | 92.7 | 511.0 | 357.6 | 868.6 |
| Construction | 159.8 | 39.5 | 99.2 | 35.4 | 26.5 | 12.3 | 48.1 | 134.6 | 221.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 32.1 | 15.8 | 99.5 | 59.6 | 71.9 | 40.3 | 109.4 | 159.1 | 380.7 |
| Retail trade | 114.5 | 96.4 | 232.0 | 96.8 | 80.8 | 49.2 | 352.0 | 328.8 | 810.8 |
| Transport and storage | 55.5 | 14.7 | 34.2 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 47.9 | 57.6 | 153.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 84.9 | 40.4 | 170.9 | 81.4 | 76.7 | 50.4 | 260.5 | 252.3 | 639.9 |
| Community services | 36.7 | 21.6 | 116.7 | 44.7 | 67.1 | 71.7 | 235.9 | 161.4 | 536.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 74.4 | 45.9 | 113.2 | 71.8 | 85.7 | 41.2 | 127.2 | 185.1 | 439.1 |
| Total(d) | 610.2 | 299.8 | 966.7 | 494.2 | 546.2 | 385.2 | 1,751.5 | 1,661.4 | 4,143.8 |
| FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 7.7 | 50.0 | 26.7 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 21.0 | 10.2 |
| Manufacturing | 32.6 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 28.3 | 26.0 | 29.8 | 27.6 |
| Construction | 10.8 | 18.5 | 23.9 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 21.6 | 17.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 37.1 | 31.0 | 34.1 | 31.4 | 33.4 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 33.7 |
| Retail trade | 45.8 | 39.0 | 48.3 | 49.0 | 47.0 | 45.3 | 61.3 | 48.5 | 53.7 |
| Transport and storage | 16.9 | 24.5 | 34.8 | 23.6 | 32.9 | 20.3 | 24.4 | 30.2 | 27.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 34.6 | 15.4 | 57.5 | 57.0 | 50.3 | 51.8 | 50.9 | 57.4 | 53.5 |
| Community services | 67.0 | 26.9 | 72.6 | 76.3 | 73.8 | 72.1 | 72.4 | 73.6 | 72.9 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 46.5 | 48.6 | 61.3 | 58.9 | 52.2 | 56.1 | 52.6 | 60.3 | 56.1 |
| Total(d) | 32.3 | 32.0 | 48.1 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 45.0 | 45.3 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

CHAPTER 2

GROWTH IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR SINCE 1983-84

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Between 1983-84 and 1991-92—

- The **number of small businesses** increased by **33.0 per cent**, or 3.6 per cent per annum.
 - Small employing businesses by 25.0 per cent, or 2.8 per cent per annum.
 - Non-employing businesses by 40.7 per cent, or 4.4 per cent per annum.
- **Total small business employment** increased by **27.0 per cent**, or 3.0 per cent per annum.
 - Employers by 9.8 per cent, or 1.2 per cent per annum.
 - Self-employed persons by 39.7 per cent, or 4.3 per cent per annum.
 - Small business employees increased by 26.4 per cent, or 3.0 per cent per annum.
- The **Services producing sector** showed the strongest growth in **small business employment**, increasing **29.0 per cent**, or 3.2 per cent per annum; the **Goods producing sector** increased by **22.8 per cent**, or 2.6 per cent per annum.

Between 1989-90 and 1991-92—

- The **number of small businesses** increased by **6.3 per cent**.
 - Small employing businesses by 0.4 per cent.
 - Non-employing businesses by 11.6 per cent.
 - **Total small business employment** increased by **1.0 per cent**.
 - Employers declined by 4.0 per cent.
 - Self-employed persons increased by 10.8 per cent.
 - Small business employees declined by 1.3 per cent.
 - **Small business employment in the Goods producing sector** actually declined, by **4.3 per cent**, while small business employment in the **Services producing sector** increased by **3.5 per cent**.
-

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses growth trends in the small business sector of the Australian economy over the past eight years. For the reasons outlined in the Technical Notes on page 184 of this publication, care should be taken when comparing changes in the estimates of numbers of businesses and employment. Comparative movements over time should be treated as broadly indicative rather than as precise measures of change.

**Growth in number
of small businesses**

As shown in Table 2.3 on page 20, over the eight year period 1983-84 to 1991-92, the number of small businesses increased from 569,000 to an estimated 757,000, an increase of 33 per cent. This represents an average growth rate per annum of 3.6 per cent. The number of larger businesses increased by 32.0 per cent over the same period; an average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent.

**... relative growth
rates in numbers of
small and larger
businesses**

The number of small businesses increased by 2 per cent between 1989-90 and 1990-91 and by a further 4 per cent between 1990-91 and 1991-92. The number of larger businesses increased at a faster rate than small businesses up until 1989-90 but between 1989-90 and 1990-91 actually declined by 1 per cent. In 1991-92 the number of larger businesses declined a further 2 per cent.

The decrease in the number of larger businesses coincided with the onset of the recession. It seems likely that industry re-structuring which has led to significant increases in the number of non-employed businesses has contributed to the growth in small business numbers, together with down sizing by some larger firms. Takeovers and major corporate collapses would also have played a role in the declining numbers of larger businesses.

**... growth rates for
employing businesses**

Over the eight year period 1983-84 to 1991-92 the number of small employing businesses increased from 272,000 to 339,000, an increase of 25 per cent. This represented an average annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent. Between 1989-90 and 1991-92, however, the number of small employing businesses increased by only 0.4 per cent.

The number of employing businesses with less than 10 employees increased at an average annual rate of 2.8 per cent over the eight year period to 1991-92. Businesses with between 10 and 19 employees recorded an average growth rate of 3.1 per cent over the same period.

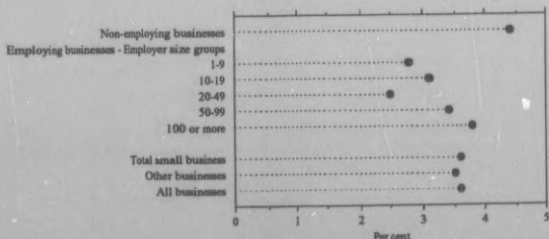
Between 1989-90 and 1991-92 employing businesses with less than 10 employees increased by 1.6 per cent while those businesses with between 10 and 19 employees actually declined by an estimated 6.4 per cent.

**... growth in non-
employing businesses**

The number of non-employed businesses has shown the greatest relative increase since 1983-84. This trend has been particularly marked during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92.

Between 1983-84 and 1991-92, the number of non-employed businesses increased by 41 per cent, representing an annual average growth rate of 4.4 per cent. Between 1989-90 and 1990-91, non-employed businesses increased by 4.2 per cent and by a further 7.1 per cent between 1990-91 and 1991-92.

DIAGRAM 2.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP
1983-84 TO 1991-92



Employment growth

Small business employment increased from just over 2 million in 1983-84 to just under 2.6 million in 1991-92, an increase of 27 per cent. This represents an average annual growth rate of 3 per cent. Employment in larger businesses over the same period grew by only 16 per cent or 1.9 per cent per annum.

Between 1989-90 and 1991-92 total employment fell by 5.4 per cent, virtually all the fall in private sector employment occurring in larger businesses. Over this period estimated employment fell by 12 per cent in businesses with employment of 100 or more and by 9 per cent in businesses employing between 20 and 99 persons, excluding Manufacturing. In contrast, small business employment increased by 1 per cent over the same period.

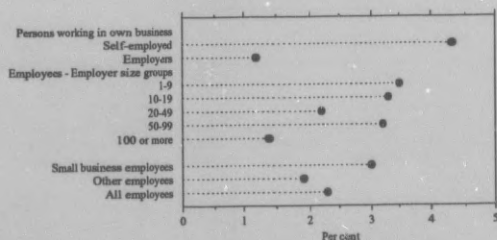
... components of small business employment

Relative growth rates for the employment categories, employer, self-employed and employees have shown some marked differences over the past eight years. As shown in Table 2.5, on page 24, it is the self-employed group that has shown the greatest proportional increase since 1983-84.

Between 1983-84 and 1991-92 the number of employers increased by 10 per cent while small business employee numbers increased by 26 per cent. In contrast, the number of self-employed persons increased by nearly 40 per cent over the same eight year period.

The rapid growth in numbers of self-employed persons since 1989-90 is probably partly explained by persons retrenched from wage and salaried employment setting up in their own business as an alternative to being unemployed. Estimates of growth in part-time employment obtained from the ABS Labour Force Surveys indicate that much of the growth in self-employment has been of a part-time nature.

DIAGRAM 2.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP
1983-84 TO 1991-92



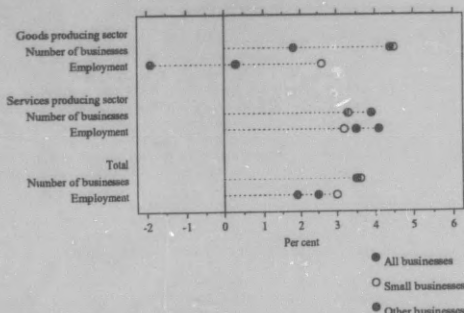
The ABS Labour Force Surveys show that in August 1983, 24 per cent of self-employed persons worked part-time compared with an estimated 18 per cent for the total workforce. By August 1992 part-time workers represented 29 per cent of total self-employed persons compared to 24 per cent for the total workforce.

Between August 1990 and August 1992 while total employment fell, part-time employment actually increased. This trend towards part-time employment was most pronounced in the self-employment category. Between August 1990 and August 1992, self-employment increased by 9 per cent, with part-time self-employment accounting for nearly 71 per cent of the increase.

Growth by industry sector

While industries in the services sector dominate Australian small business in terms of numbers, the 3.3 per cent annual average increase in the number of these businesses since 1983-84 has not been as strong as in the goods-producing sector where the average annual increase was 4.5 per cent. In contrast, small business employment in the goods producing sector grew at an average annual rate of only 2.6 per cent between 1983-84 and 1991-92 compared with 3.2 per cent in the services sector.

DIAGRAM 2.3 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP
1983-84 TO 1991-92



Between 1989-90 and 1991-92 the number of small businesses in the goods producing sector increased by 4.7 per cent, while employment declined by 4.3 per cent. Over the same three year period small businesses in the services producing sector increased by 6.9 per cent while employment increased by 3.5 per cent.

Changes in industry concentration

An examination of the component industries and their annual average growth rate (in terms of the number of businesses and employment) provides a better insight into growth in the small business sector of the economy.

... businesses

Table 2.3 on page 20 shows that between 1983-84 and 1991-92, small business numbers increased at an average annual rate of 3.6 per cent. The number of small businesses in the Community services industry increased by 6.7 per cent per annum while small Retail businesses increased by only 0.2 per cent per annum.

Between 1989-90 and 1991-92 the greatest increase in the number of small businesses occurred in the service industries. Community services (15 per cent), Finance, property and business services (12 per cent) and Recreational, personal and other services (10 per cent). In contrast, the number of small businesses classified to Retail trade declined by 2 per cent over the same period.

... employment

Small business employment grew at an annual average rate of 3 per cent over the eight year period, with the Community services industry showing the highest growth rate in employment (5.6 per cent) followed by Finance, property and business services (5.5 per cent), Mining (4.5 per cent) and Construction (4.3 per cent). The largest employing small business industries, Manufacturing (1.5 per cent) and Retail trade (1.2 per cent) showed the smallest growth in employment.

Between 1989-90 and 1991-92 employment in small business increased by 14 per cent in the Community services industry and by 8 per cent in the Finance, property and business services industry. Other industries showing increases over the same period were Wholesale trade (4 per cent), Mining (4 per cent), Transport and storage (3 per cent) and Recreational, personal and other services (2 per cent). The Manufacturing (-5 per cent), Construction (-4 per cent), and Retail trade (-3 per cent) industries all experienced declines in small business employment.

DIAGRAM 2.4 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1983-84 TO 1991-92

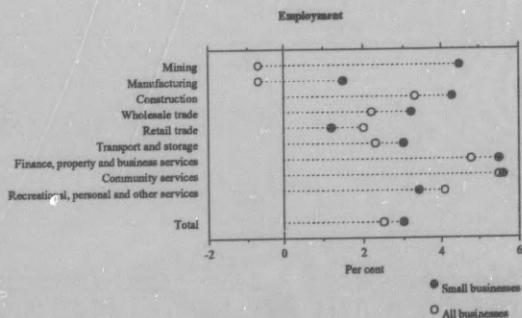
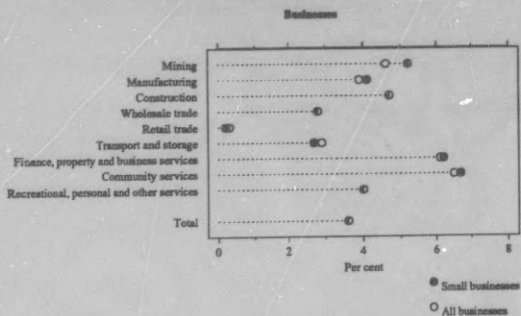


DIAGRAM 2.5 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90 TO 1991-92

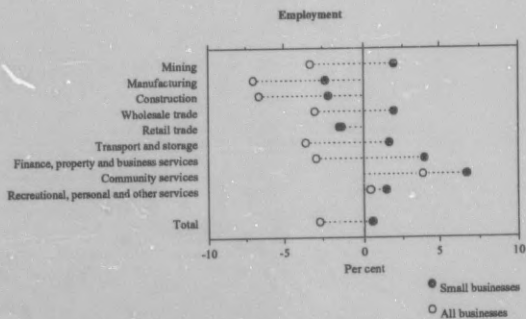
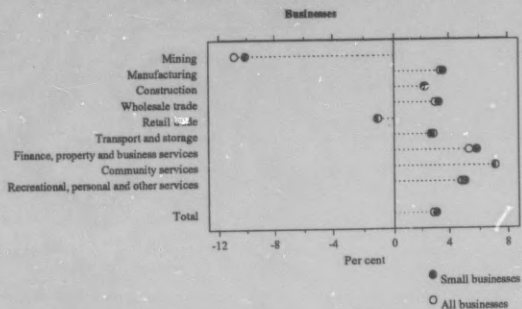


TABLE 2.1 GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR SMALL BUSINESSES, AUSTRALIA
(per cent)

| Industry Division(a) | Average annual growth | | Annual growth rates | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 1983-84 to 1991-92 | | 1988-89 to 1989-90 | | 1989-90 to 1990-91 | | 1990-91 to 1991-92 | |
| | Businesses | Employment | Businesses | Employment | Businesses | Employment | Businesses | Employment |
| Goods producing— | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 | -5.0 | -3.2 | 12.9 | -1.5 |
| Construction | 4.7 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | -2.7 | -6.8 | 7.5 | 2.9 |
| Total goods producing(b) | 4.5 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | -3.9 | -4.6 | 9.0 | 0.4 |
| Services producing— | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale trade | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | -0.8 | 1.6 | 4.7 |
| Retail trade | 0.2 | 1.2 | -3.6 | -0.6 | -2.2 | -1.8 | — | -0.9 |
| Transport | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 0.7 | -2.8 | 2.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.2 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| Community services | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 5.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 4.0 | 3.4 | -4.8 | 1.6 | 6.8 | -1.1 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Total services producing(c) | 3.3 | 3.2 | -0.5 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Total Private Sector(d) | 3.6 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | -1.2 | 4.3 | 2.1 |

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) Includes the Mining and Electricity, gas and water industries.
(c) Includes the Communication industry. (d) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

TABLE 2.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SMALL BUSINESS
BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA

| Sector | Number of businesses | | Persons employed | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Small businesses | | Small businesses | | All businesses | |
| | ('000) | per cent | ('000) | per cent | ('000) | per cent |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | |
| Goods producing | 151.8 | 97.9 | 155.1 | 645.2 | 45.3 | 1,423.9 |
| Services producing | 417.4 | 96.1 | 434.3 | 1,379.3 | 50.4 | 2,735.0 |
| Total(b) | 569.2 | 96.6 | 589.4 | 2,024.6 | 48.7 | 4,159.0 |
| 1988-89 | | | | | | |
| Goods producing | 195.6 | 98.0 | 199.6 | 788.3 | 49.9 | 1,579.0 |
| Services producing | 509.7 | 95.6 | 532.9 | 1,690.8 | 46.8 | 3,615.9 |
| Total(b) | 705.3 | 96.3 | 732.5 | 2,479.0 | 47.7 | 5,194.9 |
| 1989-90 | | | | | | |
| Goods producing | 205.4 | 98.0 | 209.6 | 827.3 | 49.4 | 1,673.0 |
| Services producing | 507.0 | 95.6 | 530.4 | 1,719.7 | 46.9 | 3,667.6 |
| Total(b) | 712.4 | 96.3 | 740.0 | 2,547.0 | 47.7 | 5,341.2 |
| 1990-91 | | | | | | |
| Goods producing | 197.4 | 98.1 | 201.3 | 789.1 | 50.7 | 1,517.4 |
| Services producing | 528.3 | 95.8 | 551.7 | 1,728.6 | 47.3 | 3,651.4 |
| Total(b) | 725.7 | 96.4 | 753.0 | 2,517.7 | 48.3 | 5,208.8 |
| 1991-92 | | | | | | |
| Goods producing | 215.1 | 98.3 | 218.8 | 792.0 | 54.3 | 1,457.8 |
| Services producing | 542.0 | 95.9 | 565.0 | 1,779.4 | 49.5 | 3,596.0 |
| Total(b) | 757.1 | 96.6 | 783.8 | 2,571.4 | 50.9 | 5,053.8 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | |
| Goods producing | 4.5 | .. | 4.4 | 2.6 | .. | 0.3 |
| Services producing | 3.3 | .. | 3.3 | 3.2 | .. | 3.5 |
| Total(b) | 3.6 | .. | 3.6 | 3.0 | .. | 2.5 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data.

TABLE 2.3 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(b) | Businesses | | | Employment | | | | All businesses ('000) |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Small businesses | | All businesses ('000) | Small businesses | | | | |
| | ('000) | Per cent of all businesses | | Persons working in own business ('000) | Private sector employees ('000) | Total employment ('000) | Per cent of all businesses | |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.4 | 87.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 77.6 |
| Manufacturing | 48.9 | 96.8 | 50.5 | 54.3 | 345.8 | 400.1 | 39.4 | 1,016.1 |
| Construction | 100.5 | 98.5 | 102.0 | 146.5 | 92.7 | 239.2 | 74.0 | 323.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 40.7 | 93.6 | 43.5 | 39.3 | 121.9 | 161.2 | 44.8 | 359.8 |
| Retail trade | 146.7 | 97.7 | 150.2 | 202.0 | 289.6 | 491.6 | 56.5 | 870.0 |
| Transport and storage | 41.3 | 97.6 | 42.3 | 58.4 | 42.3 | 100.7 | 54.0 | 186.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 79.0 | 96.1 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 166.9 | 246.9 | 47.1 | 524.1 |
| Community services | 43.0 | 93.3 | 46.1 | 40.8 | 101.6 | 142.4 | 36.7 | 388.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 65.8 | 95.4 | 69.0 | 85.5 | 149.1 | 234.6 | 58.1 | 404.1 |
| Total(d)(e) | 569.2 | 96.6 | 589.4 | 710.0 | 1,314.5 | 2,024.6 | 48.7 | 4,159.0 |
| 1988-89 | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 2.6 | 89.7 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 76.5 |
| Manufacturing | 61.2 | 97.6 | 62.7 | 65.9 | 386.2 | 452.2 | 43.1 | 1,048.7 |
| Construction | 130.8 | 98.4 | 133.0 | 197.6 | 130.6 | 328.2 | 73.1 | 449.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 47.0 | 92.7 | 50.7 | 38.6 | 151.3 | 189.9 | 41.5 | 457.3 |
| Retail trade | 158.1 | 97.0 | 163.0 | 205.1 | 352.5 | 557.6 | 52.9 | 1,054.7 |
| Transport and storage | 47.5 | 97.1 | 48.9 | 63.2 | 57.0 | 120.2 | 48.6 | 247.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 110.8 | 95.6 | 115.9 | 109.7 | 226.9 | 336.6 | 43.1 | 781.7 |
| Community services | 59.9 | 94.5 | 63.4 | 51.5 | 139.9 | 191.4 | 36.0 | 531.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 85.5 | 95.1 | 89.9 | 107.5 | 184.8 | 292.2 | 54.1 | 540.4 |
| Total(d)(e) | 705.3 | 96.3 | 732.5 | 843.7 | 1,635.3 | 2,479.0 | 47.7 | 5,194.9 |
| 1989-90 | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 2.6 | 89.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 78.6 |
| Manufacturing | 62.6 | 97.4 | 64.3 | 67.3 | 403.8 | 471.1 | 42.5 | 1,109.7 |
| Construction | 139.2 | 98.4 | 141.4 | 206.9 | 141.3 | 348.2 | 72.1 | 482.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 47.4 | 92.6 | 51.2 | 43.8 | 155.6 | 199.4 | 43.7 | 455.8 |
| Retail trade | 152.4 | 97.1 | 157.0 | 208.9 | 345.6 | 554.5 | 52.7 | 1,051.6 |
| Transport and storage | 48.6 | 97.0 | 50.1 | 65.3 | 58.5 | 123.8 | 51.5 | 240.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 113.8 | 95.6 | 119.0 | 111.9 | 237.6 | 349.4 | 43.1 | 811.2 |
| Community services | 62.8 | 94.3 | 66.6 | 49.9 | 143.2 | 193.1 | 35.1 | 550.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 81.4 | 95.0 | 85.7 | 104.5 | 192.6 | 297.0 | 53.5 | 554.7 |
| Total(d)(e) | 712.4 | 96.3 | 740.0 | 863.2 | 1,683.8 | 2,547.0 | 47.7 | 5,341.2 |
| 1990-91 | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.4 | 82.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 77.1 |
| Manufacturing | 59.5 | 97.4 | 61.1 | 67.4 | 388.7 | 456.1 | 44.1 | 1,035.4 |
| Construction | 135.5 | 98.5 | 137.5 | 194.0 | 130.5 | 324.5 | 73.4 | 441.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 49.8 | 92.6 | 53.8 | 46.7 | 151.1 | 197.8 | 45.3 | 436.4 |
| Retail trade | 149.0 | 96.9 | 153.7 | 212.3 | 332.1 | 544.4 | 51.6 | 1,054.9 |
| Transport and storage | 52.8 | 96.7 | 54.6 | 70.6 | 54.1 | 124.7 | 51.7 | 241.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 122.7 | 96.3 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 232.6 | 359.8 | 45.3 | 794.9 |
| Community services | 66.1 | 94.2 | 70.2 | 52.9 | 155.0 | 207.9 | 36.3 | 572.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 86.9 | 95.2 | 91.3 | 106.1 | 187.6 | 293.7 | 53.5 | 549.4 |
| Total(d) | 725.7 | 96.4 | 753.0 | 880.2 | 1,637.5 | 2,517.7 | 48.3 | 5,208.8 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2.3 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Businesses | | | Employment | | | | All businesses ('000) |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| | Small businesses | | Small businesses | | | | | |
| | Per cent of all businesses ('000) | All businesses ('000) | Persons working in own business ('000) | Private sector employees ('000) | Total employment ('000) | Per cent of all businesses | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 2.1 | 91.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 73.5 |
| Manufacturing | 67.2 | 97.7 | 68.8 | 73.7 | 375.6 | 449.3 | 46.8 | 960.3 |
| Construction | 145.6 | 98.6 | 147.6 | 199.3 | 134.6 | 333.9 | 79.3 | 420.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 50.6 | 93.2 | 54.3 | 47.9 | 159.1 | 207.0 | 48.3 | 428.6 |
| Retail trade | 149.0 | 97.1 | 153.5 | 210.9 | 328.8 | 539.7 | 52.8 | 1,021.7 |
| Transport and storage | 51.3 | 96.8 | 53.0 | 70.2 | 57.6 | 127.8 | 57.2 | 223.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 127.4 | 96.5 | 132.0 | 125.3 | 252.3 | 377.6 | 49.3 | 765.2 |
| Community services | 72.1 | 94.4 | 76.4 | 58.3 | 161.4 | 219.7 | 37.0 | 594.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 89.8 | 95.4 | 94.1 | 120.3 | 185.1 | 305.4 | 54.6 | 559.4 |
| Total(d) | 757.1 | 96.6 | 783.8 | 909.9 | 1,661.4 | 2,571.4 | 50.9 | 5,053.8 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 5.2 | .. | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | .. | -0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 4.1 | .. | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .. | -0.7 |
| Construction | 4.7 | .. | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.3 | .. | 3.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.8 | .. | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | .. | 2.2 |
| Retail trade | 0.2 | .. | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | .. | 2.0 |
| Transport and storage | 2.7 | .. | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.0 | .. | 2.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.2 | .. | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | .. | 4.8 |
| Community services | 6.7 | .. | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | .. | 5.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.0 | .. | 4.0 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.4 | .. | 4.1 |
| Total(d) | 3.6 | .. | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | .. | 2.9 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 2.4 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing | 18.5 | 19.7 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 48.9 | 50.5 |
| Construction | 72.3 | 26.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.5 | 102.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 16.5 | 20.4 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 40.7 | 43.5 |
| Retail trade | 71.4 | 68.7 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 146.7 | 150.2 |
| Transport and storage | 30.4 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 41.3 | 42.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 35.4 | 39.5 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 79.0 | 82.2 |
| Community services | 16.1 | 24.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 43.0 | 46.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 34.4 | 26.8 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 65.8 | 69.0 |
| Total(d)(e) | 297.1 | 236.4 | 30.7 | 16.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 564.2 | 589.4 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.4 | 1.0 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Manufacturing | 24.9 | 24.4 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 61.2 | 62.7 |
| Construction | 94.5 | 33.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 130.8 | 133.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 18.6 | 23.5 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 47.0 | 50.7 |
| Retail trade | 71.5 | 78.3 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 158.1 | 163.0 |
| Transport and storage | 33.0 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 47.5 | 48.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 53.0 | 52.0 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 110.8 | 115.9 |
| Community services | 22.4 | 33.8 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 59.9 | 63.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 47.0 | 32.5 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 85.5 | 89.9 |
| Total(d)(e) | 368.2 | 201.7 | 38.8 | 21.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 705.3 | 732.5 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Manufacturing | 25.7 | 24.7 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 62.6 | 64.3 |
| Construction | 100.1 | 35.9 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 139.2 | 141.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 18.1 | 24.2 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 47.4 | 51.2 |
| Retail trade | 72.0 | 71.5 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 152.4 | 157.0 |
| Transport and storage | 34.9 | 12.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 48.6 | 50.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 53.2 | 54.3 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 113.8 | 119.0 |
| Community services | 24.9 | 34.4 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 62.8 | 66.6 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 42.6 | 32.3 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 81.4 | 85.7 |
| Total(d)(e) | 374.7 | 200.2 | 41.9 | 20.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 712.4 | 740.0 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Manufacturing | 27.2 | 21.8 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 59.5 | 61.1 |
| Construction | 97.1 | 35.5 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 135.5 | 137.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 20.4 | 24.5 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 49.8 | 53.8 |
| Retail trade | 70.5 | 69.8 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 149.0 | 153.7 |
| Transport and storage | 39.9 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 52.8 | 54.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 59.6 | 56.9 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 122.7 | 127.4 |
| Community services | 26.5 | 35.9 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 66.1 | 70.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 46.8 | 33.8 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 86.9 | 91.3 |
| Total(d) | 390.4 | 290.3 | 39.9 | 20.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 725.7 | 753.0 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2.4 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA — continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 31.8 | 24.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 67.2 | 68.8 |
| Construction | 107.3 | 35.8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 145.6 | 147.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 21.7 | 24.2 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 50.6 | 54.3 |
| Retail trade | 73.9 | 67.1 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 149.0 | 153.5 |
| Transport and storage | 38.9 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 51.3 | 53.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 59.5 | 61.6 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 127.4 | 132.0 |
| Community services | 31.3 | 37.2 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 72.1 | 76.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 51.0 | 32.9 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 89.8 | 94.1 |
| Total(d) | 418.1 | 294.7 | 39.2 | 20.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 757.1 | 783.8 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 10.4 | 1.7 | — | — | — | — | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Manufacturing | 7.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | — | — | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Construction | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | — | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Retail trade | 0.4 | -0.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Transport and storage | 3.1 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 18.9 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Community services | 8.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Total(d) | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 2.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(b) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Persons working in own business | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 | *2.1 | 4.1 | *3.5 | 64.3 | 4.4 | 76.3 |
| Manufacturing | 29.0 | 25.3 | 74.7 | 75.4 | 110.3 | 85.4 | 616.6 | 345.8 | 962.4 |
| Construction | 107.8 | 38.8 | 68.5 | 24.2 | 27.8 | 16.5 | 39.9 | 92.7 | 176.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 24.4 | 14.9 | 74.2 | 47.7 | 55.2 | 35.0 | 108.4 | 121.9 | 320.5 |
| Retail trade | 109.9 | 92.1 | 210.5 | 79.1 | 60.4 | 33.2 | 284.9 | 289.6 | 668.0 |
| Transport and storage | 44.8 | 13.6 | 27.7 | 14.6 | 21.5 | 10.2 | 54.3 | 42.3 | 128.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 48.9 | 31.1 | 116.1 | 50.8 | 56.4 | 33.0 | 187.8 | 166.9 | 444.0 |
| Community services | 19.7 | 21.1 | 70.6 | 31.0 | 55.6 | 44.9 | 145.6 | 101.6 | 347.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 50.1 | 35.3 | 92.1 | 57.0 | 66.7 | 37.5 | 65.3 | 149.1 | 318.6 |
| Total(d) | 436.9 | 273.1 | 736.9 | 382.0 | 457.9 | 299.3 | 1,572.8 | 1,314.5 | 3,448.9 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3.5 | *2.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 61.3 | 5.7 | 74.5 |
| Manufacturing | 39.3 | 26.7 | 90.5 | 80.8 | 125.4 | 89.5 | 596.6 | 386.2 | 982.8 |
| Construction | 142.9 | 54.7 | 93.4 | 37.2 | 41.5 | 23.7 | 55.8 | 130.6 | 251.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 25.9 | 12.7 | 88.6 | 62.7 | 69.5 | 44.1 | 153.8 | 151.3 | 418.7 |
| Retail trade | 107.9 | 97.2 | 252.6 | 99.9 | 88.1 | 55.3 | 353.7 | 352.5 | 849.6 |
| Transport and storage | 49.3 | 13.9 | 38.1 | 18.9 | 24.8 | 17.9 | 84.6 | 57.0 | 184.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 72.6 | 37.2 | 155.4 | 71.4 | 83.7 | 73.9 | 287.5 | 226.9 | 671.9 |
| Community services | 27.4 | 24.0 | 95.0 | 44.8 | 56.1 | 52.4 | 231.4 | 139.9 | 479.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 67.8 | 39.7 | 108.7 | 76.1 | 96.0 | 43.2 | 108.9 | 184.8 | 432.9 |
| Total(d) | 537.0 | 306.7 | 926.3 | 494.1 | 588.9 | 404.1 | 1,937.8 | 1,635.3 | 4,351.2 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 62.0 | 4.8 | 75.7 |
| Manufacturing | 40.1 | 27.1 | 92.6 | 85.3 | 128.7 | 97.2 | 638.6 | 403.8 | 1,042.5 |
| Construction | 149.4 | 57.5 | 103.6 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 24.4 | 69.5 | 141.3 | 275.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 27.2 | 16.5 | 90.7 | 65.0 | 74.1 | 45.6 | 136.7 | 155.6 | 412.0 |
| Retail trade | 112.5 | 96.4 | 238.6 | 107.0 | 80.6 | 57.1 | 359.4 | 345.6 | 842.7 |
| Transport and storage | 51.5 | 13.8 | 35.1 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 68.7 | 58.5 | 175.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 74.0 | 37.9 | 162.5 | 75.1 | 87.4 | 79.9 | 294.5 | 237.6 | 699.4 |
| Community services | 30.3 | 19.7 | 100.7 | 42.5 | 61.3 | 56.4 | 239.7 | 143.2 | 500.6 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 62.1 | 42.4 | 110.0 | 82.5 | 96.6 | 38.0 | 123.1 | 192.6 | 450.2 |
| Total(d) | 550.9 | 312.3 | 937.5 | 520.4 | 597.8 | 427.5 | 1,994.7 | 1,683.8 | 4,478.0 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.8 | *0.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 63.1 | 5.1 | 75.7 |
| Manufacturing | 42.4 | 25.1 | 91.2 | 77.7 | 121.5 | 98.3 | 579.3 | 388.7 | 968.0 |
| Construction | 144.3 | 49.7 | 96.1 | 34.5 | 38.1 | 18.0 | 61.3 | 130.5 | 247.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 30.3 | 16.4 | 90.3 | 60.8 | 78.3 | 44.3 | 116.0 | 151.1 | 389.7 |
| Retail trade | 109.4 | 102.8 | 228.7 | 103.4 | 84.3 | 51.2 | 375.1 | 332.1 | 842.6 |
| Transport and storage | 57.1 | 13.5 | 33.2 | 20.8 | 25.6 | 23.0 | 67.8 | 54.1 | 170.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 85.2 | 42.0 | 160.0 | 72.6 | 81.9 | 57.3 | 295.9 | 232.6 | 667.7 |
| Community services | 31.2 | 21.7 | 108.5 | 46.5 | 59.7 | 63.2 | 241.4 | 155.0 | 519.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 67.2 | 38.9 | 110.7 | 76.9 | 87.1 | 43.5 | 125.1 | 187.6 | 443.3 |
| Total(d) | 569.4 | 310.8 | 921.7 | 496.1 | 580.2 | 403.4 | 1,927.2 | 1,637.5 | 4,328.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Private sector employees | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Persons working in own business | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *1.3 | *0.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 56.9 | 6.2 | 71.6 |
| Manufacturing | 49.4 | 24.3 | 97.3 | 77.8 | 107.7 | 92.7 | 511.0 | 375.6 | 886.6 |
| Construction | 159.8 | 39.5 | 99.2 | 35.4 | 26.5 | 12.3 | 48.1 | 134.6 | 221.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 32.1 | 15.8 | 99.5 | 59.6 | 71.9 | 40.3 | 109.4 | 159.1 | 380.7 |
| Retail trade | 114.5 | 96.4 | 232.0 | 96.8 | 80.8 | 49.2 | 352.0 | 328.8 | 810.8 |
| Transport and storage | 55.5 | 14.7 | 34.2 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 47.9 | 57.6 | 153.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 84.9 | 40.4 | 170.9 | 81.4 | 76.7 | 50.4 | 260.5 | 252.3 | 639.9 |
| Community services | 36.7 | 21.6 | 116.7 | 44.7 | 67.1 | 71.7 | 235.9 | 161.4 | 536.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 74.4 | 45.9 | 113.2 | 71.8 | 85.7 | 41.2 | 127.2 | 185.1 | 439.1 |
| Total(d) | 610.2 | 299.8 | 966.7 | 494.2 | 546.2 | 383.2 | 1,751.5 | 1,661.4 | 4,143.8 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 2.6 | -1.5 | 4.4 | -0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 6.9 | -0.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 1.0 | -2.3 | 1.0 | -1.0 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | -0.6 | -3.6 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.5 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Retail trade | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Transport and storage | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 10.5 | -1.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Finance, property and and business services | 7.1 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Community services | 8.1 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Total(d) | 4.3 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 |

(a) See Introduction - Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water, and Communication industries.

Source: *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data; *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data.

CHAPTER 3

STATE PROFILES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains summary data for each State and Territory on numbers of non-agricultural private sector small businesses and employment. 'Employer size' in this chapter refers to number of employees.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

Numbers of small businesses in 1991-92

In 1991-92, the State distribution of small businesses was virtually the same as for larger businesses. As shown in Table 3.1, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland together accounted for 77 per cent of the total number of small businesses in 1991-92. With the exception of the Northern Territory (93 per cent), small businesses accounted for more than 96 per cent of total businesses in all States and Territories.

... growth across States

Between 1983-84 and 1991-92 the number of small businesses in Australia grew by 33 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 3.6 per cent. The Australian Capital Territory (5.9 per cent), Queensland (4.7 per cent) and Western Australia (4.6 per cent) had the highest average annual growth rates, while New South Wales (2.4 per cent) and the Northern Territory (2.5 per cent) had the lowest.

Small business employment in 1991-92

In Australia in 1991-92, nearly 51 per cent of all non-agricultural private sector employment came from small business. Across the States, the distribution varied from just under 50 per cent in New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory to 54 per cent in Tasmania, 55 per cent in Queensland and nearly 60 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory.

... growth across States

In the eight years between 1983-84 and 1991-92, the contribution of the small business sector to total non-agricultural private sector employment in Australia rose from just under 49 per cent to almost 51 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 3 per cent. Across the States the average annual growth rates were highest in the Australian Capital Territory (4.8 per cent) and Queensland (4 per cent), while New South Wales had the lowest growth rate (2.4 per cent).

... growth in the number of persons working in their own business across States

In Australia in 1991-92 there were an estimated 910,000 persons working in their own business, accounting for 35 per cent of all small business employment, virtually the same as in 1983-84. Across States, the ratios were highest in Western Australia (42 per cent), and Queensland (40 per cent) and lowest in the Northern Territory (24 per cent) and Victoria (32 per cent).

In 1983-84 Queensland had the highest proportion of persons working in their own business (40 per cent), while the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest proportion (29 per cent).

Between 1983-84 and 1991-92 the number of persons working in their own business in Australia grew by 28 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest average annual growth rate (7.3 per cent), followed by Western Australia (5.1 per cent); Victoria (1.8 per cent) and New South Wales (2.7 per cent) had the lowest growth rates.

DIAGRAM 3.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:
BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT BY STATE, 1983-84 TO 1991-92

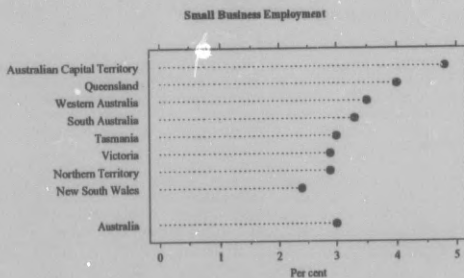
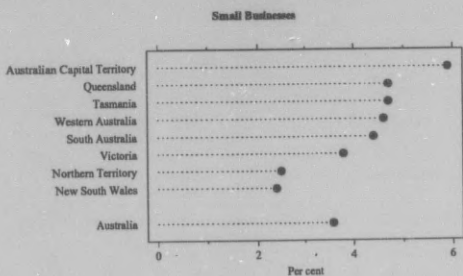


TABLE 3.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE

| State | Businesses | | Employment | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Small businesses | | Small businesses | | | | |
| | (⁰⁰⁰) | Per cent of all businesses | All businesses (⁰⁰⁰) | Persons working in own business (⁰⁰⁰) | Private sector employees (⁰⁰⁰) | Total (⁰⁰⁰) | Per cent of all businesses |
| 1983-84 | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 206.0 | 96.8 | 212.8 | 237.2 | 471.0 | 708.2 | 47.7 |
| Victoria | 147.5 | 96.3 | 153.1 | 187.1 | 354.5 | 541.7 | 47.1 |
| Queensland | 92.7 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 131.8 | 198.2 | 330.0 | 52.5 |
| South Australia | 44.7 | 95.7 | 46.7 | 55.3 | 107.0 | 162.3 | 47.0 |
| Western Australia | 51.7 | 96.6 | 53.5 | 67.7 | 116.6 | 184.3 | 50.1 |
| Tasmania | 13.4 | 96.4 | 13.9 | 17.3 | 34.0 | 51.3 | 49.9 |
| Northern Territory | 4.2 | 93.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 16.4 | 55.4 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.6 | 96.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 21.8 | 30.5 | 60.5 |
| <i>Australia</i> | <i>569.2</i> | <i>96.6</i> | <i>589.4</i> | <i>710.0</i> | <i>1,314.5</i> | <i>2,024.6</i> | <i>48.7</i> |
| 1989-89 | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 245.6 | 96.3 | 255.0 | 271.0 | 574.6 | 845.6 | 46.3 |
| Victoria | 185.2 | 96.0 | 193.0 | 213.6 | 454.6 | 668.1 | 46.0 |
| Queensland | 118.0 | 96.5 | 122.3 | 159.2 | 257.5 | 416.7 | 51.2 |
| South Australia | 58.2 | 96.8 | 60.1 | 71.2 | 135.7 | 206.9 | 49.0 |
| Western Australia | 67.9 | 96.6 | 70.3 | 94.6 | 131.6 | 226.2 | 49.6 |
| Tasmania | 14.4 | 95.4 | 15.1 | 17.4 | 43.8 | 61.2 | 51.4 |
| Northern Territory | 5.4 | 94.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 14.9 | 20.1 | 50.4 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 10.3 | 95.4 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 22.7 | 34.2 | 54.3 |
| <i>Australia</i> | <i>705.3</i> | <i>96.3</i> | <i>732.5</i> | <i>843.7</i> | <i>1,635.3</i> | <i>2,479.0</i> | <i>47.7</i> |
| 1989-90 | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 240.1 | 96.2 | 249.7 | 278.6 | 581.2 | 859.8 | 45.7 |
| Victoria | 186.3 | 96.1 | 193.9 | 210.4 | 465.6 | 675.9 | 46.0 |
| Queensland | 127.3 | 96.7 | 131.6 | 167.3 | 277.9 | 445.1 | 52.3 |
| South Australia | 57.3 | 96.0 | 59.7 | 69.7 | 139.3 | 209.0 | 48.1 |
| Western Australia | 68.8 | 96.5 | 71.3 | 100.2 | 135.1 | 235.2 | 50.0 |
| Tasmania | 16.7 | 96.0 | 17.4 | 21.0 | 46.2 | 67.2 | 52.8 |
| Northern Territory | 4.3 | 91.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 16.1 | 20.7 | 49.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 11.3 | 96.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 22.5 | 34.0 | 51.1 |
| <i>Australia</i> | <i>712.4</i> | <i>96.3</i> | <i>740.0</i> | <i>863.2</i> | <i>1,683.8</i> | <i>2,547.0</i> | <i>47.7</i> |
| 1990-91 | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 243.5 | 96.3 | 252.9 | 284.4 | 553.9 | 838.3 | 45.7 |
| Victoria | 192.7 | 96.2 | 200.4 | 207.5 | 465.7 | 673.2 | 47.4 |
| Queensland | 127.5 | 96.9 | 131.6 | 176.9 | 266.2 | 443.1 | 53.9 |
| South Australia | 58.3 | 96.0 | 60.7 | 72.8 | 141.1 | 213.9 | 48.2 |
| Western Australia | 68.9 | 96.2 | 71.6 | 98.6 | 127.3 | 225.9 | 49.5 |
| Tasmania | 18.3 | 96.8 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 42.5 | 65.5 | 54.5 |
| Northern Territory | 5.1 | 92.7 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 46.3 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 11.5 | 95.8 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 24.7 | 37.0 | 54.4 |
| <i>Australia</i> | <i>725.7</i> | <i>96.4</i> | <i>753.0</i> | <i>880.2</i> | <i>1,637.5</i> | <i>2,517.7</i> | <i>48.3</i> |
| 1991-92 | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 249.5 | 96.6 | 258.4 | 294.6 | 562.1 | 856.7 | 48.6 |
| Victoria | 198.3 | 96.4 | 205.7 | 215.5 | 464.9 | 680.4 | 50.3 |
| Queensland | 133.9 | 97.2 | 137.8 | 178.3 | 273.8 | 452.6 | 55.4 |
| South Australia | 63.1 | 96.5 | 65.4 | 78.2 | 131.6 | 209.8 | 49.5 |
| Western Australia | 74.2 | 96.5 | 76.9 | 100.5 | 141.3 | 241.9 | 52.4 |
| Tasmania | 19.4 | 96.5 | 20.0 | 22.1 | 43.0 | 65.1 | 54.3 |
| Northern Territory | 5.1 | 92.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 15.6 | 20.6 | 49.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 13.6 | 96.5 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 29.1 | 44.4 | 59.3 |
| <i>Australia</i> | <i>757.1</i> | <i>96.6</i> | <i>783.8</i> | <i>909.9</i> | <i>1,661.4</i> | <i>2,571.4</i> | <i>50.9</i> |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE — *continued*

| State | Businesses | | | Employment | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Small businesses | | All businesses ('000) | Small businesses | | | All businesses ('000) | |
| | ('000) | Per cent of all businesses | | Persons working in own business ('000) | Private sector employees ('000) | Total ('000) | | Per cent of all businesses |
| | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 2.4 | .. | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | .. | 2.2 |
| Victoria | 3.8 | .. | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | .. | 2.0 |
| Queensland | 4.7 | .. | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | .. | 3.3 |
| South Australia | 4.4 | .. | 4.3 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 | .. | 2.6 |
| Western Australia | 4.6 | .. | 4.6 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.5 | .. | 2.9 |
| Tasmania | 4.7 | .. | 4.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | .. | 1.9 |
| Northern Territory | 2.5 | .. | 2.5 | — | 4.0 | 2.9 | .. | 4.5 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 5.9 | .. | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 | .. | 5.1 |
| Australia | 3.6 | .. | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | .. | 2.5 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 5.1 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 16.3 |
| Construction | 26.7 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 35.6 | 36.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.9 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 14.9 | 16.0 |
| Retail trade | 26.0 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 52.0 | 53.2 |
| Transport and storage | 13.2 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 17.0 | 17.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 11.5 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 31.1 | 32.2 |
| Community services | 5.8 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 16.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 12.6 | 9.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 23.7 | 24.8 |
| Total(d)(e) | 107.3 | 86.5 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 206.0 | 212.8 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 8.4 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 20.8 | 21.3 |
| Construction | 29.5 | 11.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 42.1 | 42.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 6.6 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.9 | 18.0 |
| Retail trade | 26.5 | 27.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 56.2 | 58.2 |
| Transport and storage | 12.0 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 17.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 17.3 | 20.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 39.9 | 41.8 |
| Community services | 7.0 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 19.9 | 20.9 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 17.7 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 33.4 |
| Total(d)(e) | 125.1 | 104.9 | 13.6 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 245.6 | 255.0 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 8.3 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 21.0 | 21.6 |
| Construction | 32.9 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 45.7 | 46.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 6.2 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 17.5 |
| Retail trade | 24.7 | 23.8 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 51.3 | 53.0 |
| Transport and storage | 12.8 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 17.6 | 18.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 15.3 | 21.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 39.2 | 41.3 |
| Community services | 7.4 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 20.3 | 21.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 13.6 | 11.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 28.1 | 29.8 |
| Total(d)(e) | 121.7 | 102.5 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 240.1 | 249.7 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | * | — | — | — | — | * | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 17.1 | 17.6 |
| Construction | 34.0 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 46.1 | 46.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 6.9 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 16.5 | 17.9 |
| Retail trade | 22.4 | 22.6 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 47.8 | 49.4 |
| Transport and storage | 15.6 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 20.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 18.7 | 22.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 43.4 | 45.2 |
| Community services | 8.7 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 21.8 | 23.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services(c) | 15.7 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 30.5 | 32.1 |
| Total(d) | 128.8 | 99.8 | 13.4 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 243.5 | 252.9 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 9.2 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 21.0 |
| Construction | 35.4 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 47.5 | 48.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.1 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 17.0 | 18.3 |
| Retail trade | 23.0 | 21.6 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 47.4 | 48.6 |
| Transport and storage | 15.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 19.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 17.7 | 24.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 44.3 | 46.0 |
| Community services | 10.5 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 23.4 | 24.7 |
| Recreation, personal and other services(c) | 15.7 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 29.5 | 31.1 |
| Total(d) | 135.4 | 99.1 | 13.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 249.5 | 258.4 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 7.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | — | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Construction | 3.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 3.7 | — | — | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.0 | -0.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | — | — | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Retail trade | -1.5 | -1.0 | 1.9 | -1.7 | — | 9.1 | -1.2 | -1.1 |
| Transport and storage | 1.7 | -0.4 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 9.1 | — | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Community services | 7.7 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Total(d) | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | — | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 21.4 | 1.5 | 25.0 | |
| Manufacturing | 8.1 | 6.8 | 28.3 | 24.1 | 41.9 | 25.3 | 223.4 | 119.5 | 343.0 | |
| Construction | 37.9 | 11.1 | 22.5 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 14.5 | 29.2 | 56.2 | |
| Wholesale trade | 8.7 | 5.7 | 27.8 | 16.9 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 124.5 | |
| Retail trade | 35.8 | 28.4 | 74.5 | 28.3 | 19.5 | 10.1 | 96.7 | 102.8 | 229.1 | |
| Transport and storage | 17.4 | 4.0 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 20.8 | 14.6 | 46.1 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 15.8 | 10.9 | 52.5 | 20.2 | 17.2 | 10.6 | 82.2 | 72.7 | 182.8 | |
| Community services | 6.7 | 6.9 | 25.9 | 7.0 | 16.5 | 14.7 | 59.8 | 32.9 | 123.9 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 18.0 | 14.0 | 32.7 | 20.4 | 23.0 | 10.2 | 26.1 | 53.1 | 112.4 | |
| Total(d) | 149.4 | 87.7 | 274.4 | 129.5 | 152.7 | 95.9 | 594.0 | 471.0 | 1,246.4 | |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | — | 0.8 | *0.5 | * | * | 17.5 | *1.3 | 21.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 13.2 | 8.5 | 30.9 | 29.6 | 40.5 | 28.1 | 205.1 | 129.2 | 334.3 | |
| Construction | 42.2 | 15.8 | 33.4 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 5.6 | 18.9 | 43.8 | 81.4 | |
| Wholesale trade | 9.1 | 3.3 | 33.9 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 59.8 | 55.2 | 153.9 | |
| Retail trade | 35.0 | 30.5 | 88.4 | 30.8 | 32.3 | 20.5 | 127.9 | 119.2 | 299.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 16.2 | 4.6 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 32.8 | 19.0 | 69.1 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 22.7 | 14.5 | 60.8 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 26.8 | 118.7 | 87.9 | 263.9 | |
| Community services | 7.8 | 8.4 | 34.2 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 84.1 | 46.7 | 163.1 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 24.0 | 14.3 | 40.1 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 14.8 | 45.4 | 72.1 | 166.5 | |
| Total(d) | 171.0 | 100.0 | 335.5 | 170.5 | 196.6 | 140.8 | 712.7 | 574.6 | 1,556.0 | |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | 0.8 | *0.5 | *1.0 | * | 16.7 | 1.4 | 20.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 13.2 | 8.8 | 32.1 | 30.0 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 216.7 | 136.1 | 352.8 | |
| Construction | 46.0 | 19.0 | 33.8 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 21.5 | 44.0 | 86.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 9.6 | 5.1 | 32.4 | 20.6 | 25.1 | 15.6 | 49.4 | 52.9 | 143.0 | |
| Retail trade | 35.1 | 31.7 | 81.1 | 32.1 | 25.3 | 20.9 | 136.0 | 113.1 | 295.3 | |
| Transport and storage | 16.4 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 28.8 | 19.6 | 63.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 22.1 | 13.7 | 63.6 | 27.0 | 32.3 | 26.4 | 133.4 | 90.6 | 282.7 | |
| Community services | 8.7 | 7.6 | 34.3 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 20.8 | 83.7 | 49.5 | 170.3 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 20.1 | 15.7 | 40.7 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 17.6 | 59.9 | 73.6 | 184.4 | |
| Total(d) | 171.7 | 106.9 | 330.3 | 176.8 | 196.9 | 149.6 | 747.7 | 581.2 | 1,601.3 | |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | * | * | * | *0.5 | 19.1 | * | 21.5 | |
| Manufacturing | 10.3 | 7.2 | 31.9 | 26.8 | 36.8 | 29.9 | 201.1 | 125.3 | 326.4 | |
| Construction | 47.4 | 16.6 | 31.8 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 22.9 | 40.5 | 77.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 10.8 | 6.0 | 29.1 | 21.0 | 28.4 | 14.7 | 41.5 | 50.1 | 134.6 | |
| Retail trade | 31.6 | 31.6 | 78.4 | 32.3 | 21.9 | 17.9 | 141.8 | 110.7 | 292.3 | |
| Transport and storage | 20.0 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 26.3 | 16.7 | 62.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 26.7 | 13.9 | 64.7 | 26.1 | 30.9 | 17.2 | 138.3 | 90.8 | 277.2 | |
| Community services | 10.2 | 8.5 | 34.4 | 13.2 | 17.7 | 18.6 | 91.3 | 47.6 | 175.2 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 22.2 | 15.2 | 39.5 | 31.1 | 28.4 | 18.4 | 62.1 | 70.6 | 179.5 | |
| Total(d) | 180.0 | 104.3 | 320.2 | 167.1 | 182.9 | 132.7 | 746.3 | 553.9 | 1,549.2 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.1 | *0.3 | *0.7 | *1.3 | *1.5 | *0.6 | 15.7 | 2.0 | 19.8 |
| Manufacturing | 14.7 | 9.5 | 34.1 | 25.3 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 173.1 | 120.8 | 293.9 |
| Construction | 49.6 | 12.6 | 33.9 | 12.2 | 7.9 | *3.9 | 19.7 | 46.1 | 77.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 12.6 | 6.7 | 31.1 | 21.0 | 25.3 | *17.8 | 49.1 | 52.1 | 144.3 |
| Retail trade | 32.7 | 28.6 | 78.7 | 33.2 | 20.2 | 17.2 | 122.7 | 111.9 | 271.9 |
| Transport and storage | 19.4 | 5.7 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 7.7 | *10.2 | 19.7 | 17.7 | 55.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 25.4 | 14.8 | 67.2 | 28.5 | 27.6 | 16.6 | 123.6 | 95.7 | 263.5 |
| Community services | 12.4 | 8.3 | 38.2 | *12.7 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 87.8 | 50.9 | 174.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 23.2 | 17.2 | 39.3 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 16.7 | 55.4 | 64.5 | 162.7 |
| Total(d) | 190.5 | 104.1 | 335.2 | 165.5 | 165.5 | 131.4 | 668.9 | 562.1 | 1,466.5 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | --- | --- | --- | 6.3 | 5.2 | -8.3 | -3.8 | 3.7 | -2.9 |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | -3.9 | 2.5 | -3.1 | 0.1 | -1.1 |
| Construction | 3.4 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 0.3 | -2.8 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Retail trade | -1.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Transport and storage | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 12.1 | -0.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| Community services | 8.0 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 4.7 |
| Total(d) | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | 100 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.0 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 14.7 | 15.3 | |
| Construction | 21.6 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | 29.4 | 29.6 | |
| Wholesale trade | 4.4 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 10.8 | |
| Retail trade | 17.1 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 35.1 | 36.2 | |
| Transport and storage | 7.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | — | — | 9.6 | 9.8 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.3 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 20.4 | 21.3 | |
| Community services | 3.7 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 12.2 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 9.2 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.9 | 17.6 | |
| Total(d)(e) | 78.5 | 59.2 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 147.5 | 153.1 | |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| Manufacturing | 7.5 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 18.9 | |
| Construction | 29.2 | 9.5 | *1.0 | *0.3 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 39.7 | 40.2 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.6 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 12.5 | |
| Retail trade | 16.4 | 21.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 39.9 | 41.2 | |
| Transport and storage | 7.2 | 3.3 | *0.3 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 10.8 | 11.2 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 11.5 | 14.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | *0.3 | 0.3 | 27.7 | 29.4 | |
| Community services | 4.8 | 9.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 16.8 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 11.9 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 21.3 | 22.2 | |
| Total(d)(e) | 92.5 | 79.9 | 11.0 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 185.2 | 193.0 | |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.1 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 17.1 | 17.7 | |
| Construction | 28.1 | 10.7 | *0.8 | *0.3 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 39.6 | 40.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 12.6 | |
| Retail trade | 17.0 | 19.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 39.9 | |
| Transport and storage | 8.9 | 3.4 | *0.4 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | 12.7 | 13.1 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.2 | 15.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 28.9 | 30.5 | |
| Community services | 5.2 | 10.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 17.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 10.7 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 20.8 | 21.8 | |
| Total(d)(e) | 92.5 | 81.3 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 186.3 | 193.9 | |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | *0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.9 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 16.9 | 17.5 | |
| Construction | 24.7 | 11.2 | *0.7 | *0.5 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 36.6 | 37.2 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5.3 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | *0.1 | 13.7 | 14.8 | |
| Retail trade | 19.3 | 18.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 40.4 | 41.6 | |
| Transport and storage | 8.7 | 3.2 | *0.6 | *0.2 | 0.1 | — | 12.5 | 12.7 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.6 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | *0.3 | 30.5 | 32.0 | |
| Community services | 7.0 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 20.3 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 11.6 | 9.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 23.6 | |
| Total(d) | 96.5 | 83.8 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 192.7 | 200.4 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | 100 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | | | | |
| | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 8.7 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 19.9 | 20.5 | |
| Construction | 27.1 | 10.7 | *0.6 | *0.5 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 38.5 | 39.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 14.8 | |
| Retail trade | 16.6 | 17.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 36.3 | 37.4 | |
| Transport and storage | 9.1 | 3.0 | *0.6 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | 12.7 | 13.0 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 13.2 | 17.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 32.0 | 33.5 | |
| Community services | 7.8 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 20.4 | 21.9 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 13.2 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 24.1 | 25.0 | |
| Total(d) | 101.2 | 84.8 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 198.3 | 205.7 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14.7 | 14.7 | |
| Manufacturing | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 3.1 | -2.8 | -2.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | |
| Construction | 2.9 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 12.1 | — | — | 3.4 | 3.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 1.9 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 9.1 | — | 4.0 | 4.0 | |
| Retail trade | -0.4 | 0.8 | 4.3 | — | — | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| Transport and storage | 3.2 | 4.0 | 9.1 | — | — | — | 3.6 | 3.6 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 4.5 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | |
| Community services | 9.8 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | — | — | 4.5 | 4.5 | |
| Total(d) | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | 0.1 | 0.4 | *0.3 | *0.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 4.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 9.1 | 8.9 | 21.6 | 25.1 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 220.2 | 113.1 | 333.3 | |
| Construction | 30.8 | 8.9 | 18.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | *3.7 | 9.7 | 24.6 | 43.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 7.0 | 4.8 | 16.2 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 9.3 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 84.9 | |
| Retail trade | 27.6 | 23.4 | 52.0 | 19.3 | 19.6 | *7.1 | 77.7 | 71.3 | 175.7 | |
| Transport and storage | 11.0 | 3.3 | 6.5 | *2.7 | 7.1 | *2.6 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 30.9 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.8 | 7.3 | 27.7 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 48.9 | 40.7 | 114.3 | |
| Community services | 5.2 | 5.6 | 20.1 | 8.9 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 95.0 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 13.1 | 8.2 | 21.9 | 14.3 | 17.0 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 36.1 | 81.8 | |
| Total(d) | 116.7 | 70.4 | 185.3 | 102.9 | 136.5 | 87.9 | 451.1 | 354.5 | 963.6 | |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | — | *0.6 | *0.3 | *0.3 | *0.5 | 2.9 | *0.9 | 4.5 | |
| Manufacturing | 11.1 | 6.8 | 27.0 | 23.3 | 43.4 | 29.6 | 215.1 | 123.3 | 338.4 | |
| Construction | 41.2 | 14.4 | 25.4 | *11.8 | *9.1 | 6.9 | *14.6 | 37.2 | 67.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5.7 | 3.3 | 21.5 | 17.4 | 22.6 | 12.9 | 51.3 | 38.9 | 125.7 | |
| Retail trade | 26.2 | 25.8 | 65.8 | 27.6 | 22.7 | 11.9 | 102.1 | 93.4 | 230.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 11.5 | 2.6 | 11.6 | *4.1 | 7.5 | *3.3 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 42.6 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 15.5 | 7.9 | 42.6 | 18.4 | 24.7 | *23.4 | 88.7 | 61.0 | 197.9 | |
| Community services | 6.9 | 8.3 | 26.5 | 14.4 | 22.7 | 14.1 | 55.9 | 40.9 | 133.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 16.8 | 8.9 | 26.0 | 17.2 | 23.0 | *8.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 98.8 | |
| Total(d) | 135.5 | 78.1 | 247.0 | 134.5 | 176.0 | 111.5 | 570.5 | 454.6 | 1,239.4 | |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.6 | *0.2 | 0.3 | *0.5 | 3.4 | 0.9 | *5.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 9.4 | 6.5 | 26.9 | 23.2 | 42.1 | 34.9 | 233.8 | 127.1 | 361.0 | |
| Construction | 41.1 | 15.0 | 31.0 | *8.3 | *9.3 | 5.1 | *23.5 | 39.3 | 77.2 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5.8 | 5.1 | 23.7 | 16.1 | 20.4 | 15.6 | 45.4 | 39.8 | 121.3 | |
| Retail trade | 27.6 | 21.8 | 63.4 | 29.5 | 18.9 | 13.9 | 96.0 | 92.9 | 221.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 13.2 | 2.9 | *11.0 | *5.7 | *6.2 | *5.2 | 13.5 | 16.7 | 41.7 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 17.2 | 7.4 | 43.1 | 18.6 | 25.5 | *26.1 | 86.6 | 61.7 | 200.0 | |
| Community services | 7.3 | 4.5 | 28.9 | 10.8 | 23.0 | 17.0 | 57.0 | 39.7 | 136.6 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 15.2 | 9.6 | 27.1 | 20.1 | 23.6 | *6.7 | 17.5 | 47.2 | 95.0 | |
| Total(d) | 137.4 | 73.0 | 255.9 | 132.7 | 169.3 | 125.2 | 576.8 | 465.6 | 1,259.9 | |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | *0.4 | *0.6 | *0.4 | *0.3 | 3.8 | *1.0 | 5.5 | |
| Manufacturing | 10.7 | 6.4 | 26.9 | 23.1 | 44.6 | 37.2 | 201.7 | 131.8 | 333.5 | |
| Construction | 36.1 | 9.6 | 29.3 | *7.8 | *13.7 | 3.5 | *18.7 | 37.0 | 73.0 | |
| Wholesale trade | 8.5 | *2.5 | 24.8 | 16.2 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 115.2 | |
| Retail trade | 31.3 | 23.3 | 60.6 | 26.8 | 20.7 | 12.3 | 92.3 | 87.5 | 212.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 11.8 | *1.9 | 8.7 | *7.0 | *5.5 | *5.2 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 39.9 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 17.8 | 9.5 | 43.0 | 17.4 | 25.0 | *17.8 | *87.4 | 60.4 | 190.6 | |
| Community services | 8.4 | *5.0 | 30.4 | 12.4 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 56.8 | 42.8 | 145.2 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 16.5 | 7.9 | 29.8 | 18.5 | 20.1 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 48.3 | 97.0 | |
| Total(d) | 141.3 | 66.1 | 254.0 | 129.9 | 171.3 | 122.8 | 534.7 | 465.7 | 1,212.8 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.3 | — | *0.5 | * | 0.3 | * | 3.4 | *0.9 | 5.0 | |
| Manufacturing | 13.5 | *5.3 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 40.2 | 33.2 | 175.9 | 125.9 | 301.8 | |
| Construction | 39.6 | 8.0 | 27.7 | *6.9 | 7.0 | *2.8 | *12.3 | 34.7 | 55.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 8.1 | *3.2 | 27.1 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 12.2 | 26.6 | 44.4 | 100.3 | |
| Retail trade | 26.9 | 24.7 | 58.5 | 26.7 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 96.1 | 85.1 | 210.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 12.3 | *2.5 | 8.2 | *6.2 | *6.4 | *3.8 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 36.2 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 18.6 | 7.8 | 43.7 | 17.6 | 22.3 | 15.9 | 68.6 | 61.3 | 168.2 | |
| Community services | 9.3 | *6.4 | 32.4 | 15.0 | 26.0 | 26.5 | 57.4 | 47.3 | 157.3 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 18.8 | 9.9 | 30.9 | 19.7 | 21.6 | *7.7 | 22.5 | 50.7 | 102.5 | |
| Total(d) | 147.6 | 67.9 | 256.4 | 135.1 | 158.8 | 113.4 | 474.3 | 464.9 | 1,138.0 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | .. | .. | 2.8 | .. | -6.2 | .. | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | |
| Manufacturing | 5.1 | -6.3 | 3.0 | — | 2.4 | — | -2.8 | 1.3 | -1.2 | |
| Construction | 3.2 | -1.3 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 3.1 | -3.4 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 | |
| Wholesale trade | 1.8 | -4.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 3.5 | -1.7 | 5.1 | 2.1 | |
| Retail trade | -0.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 4.1 | -1.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | |
| Transport and storage | 1.4 | -3.4 | 2.9 | 11.0 | -1.3 | 4.9 | -0.6 | 5.7 | 2.0 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 4.8 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 4.9 | |
| Community services | 7.5 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.6 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | -0.9 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | |
| Total(d) | 3.0 | -0.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0) (c) Exclude private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on number of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small businesses | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 3.5 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Construction | 9.8 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | — | — | 15.4 | 15.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.6 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Retail trade | 12.4 | 12.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 26.6 |
| Transport and storage | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.1 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| Community services | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 6.1 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Total(d)(e) | 48.7 | 38.6 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 92.7 | 95.8 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 4.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Construction | 15.6 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 21.8 | 22.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 |
| Retail trade | 13.1 | 13.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 27.8 | 28.6 |
| Transport and storage | 5.7 | 2.0 | 0.3 | *0.1 | *0.1 | — | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 10.0 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 18.5 | 19.3 |
| Community services | 4.5 | 4.9 | *0.4 | *0.3 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 10.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 7.7 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 15.1 | 15.8 |
| Total(d)(e) | 63.6 | 47.7 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 118.0 | 122.3 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.9 | 0.1 | * | *0.1 | — | — | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Manufacturing | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| Construction | 16.8 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 24.4 | 24.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 9.2 |
| Retail trade | 13.7 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 28.0 | 28.8 |
| Transport and storage | 5.7 | 2.2 | *0.2 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 10.3 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 20.1 |
| Community services | 4.9 | 5.3 | *0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 10.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 9.8 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.3 | 17.0 |
| Total(d)(e) | 71.3 | 48.3 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 127.3 | 131.6 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 5.9 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| Construction | 17.7 | 6.4 | 0.7 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | 24.8 | 25.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.6 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 9.1 |
| Retail trade | 12.0 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 26.9 |
| Transport and storage | 6.1 | 2.2 | *0.3 | *0.2 | — | 0.1 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.5 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 21.7 | 22.2 |
| Community services | 4.2 | 5.7 | *0.4 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 9.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| Total(d) | 72.0 | 48.3 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 127.5 | 131.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | 0.2 | * | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 5.8 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 |
| Construction | 19.9 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | — | — | 27.3 | 27.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.3 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | *0.1 | — | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| Retail trade | 14.3 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 27.4 | 28.2 |
| Transport and storage | 6.3 | 2.0 | *0.3 | *0.1 | — | * | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.8 | 9.3 | *1.0 | 0.4 | *0.1 | — | 23.0 | 23.5 |
| Community services | 5.4 | 6.1 | *0.5 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 9.2 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 15.1 | 15.9 |
| Total(d)(e) | 77.3 | 49.6 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 133.9 | 137.8 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | .. | 9.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | -3.5 | -6.2 |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 3.9 | 2.5 | — | 9.1 | — | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Construction | 9.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | -4.9 | .. | .. | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 6.6 | — | .. | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Retail trade | 1.8 | -0.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 9.1 | .. | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Transport and storage | 3.5 | — | 5.2 | — | .. | .. | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.7 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | — | .. | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| Community services | 9.1 | 7.2 | 12.1 | -8.3 | — | — | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 9.1 | — | .. | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Total(d)(e) | 5.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(n) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.1 | *0.5 | *0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 14.9 | *0.7 | 17.4 |
| Manufacturing | 5.5 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 64.3 | 45.3 | 109.6 |
| Construction | 15.6 | 9.5 | 12.7 | *5.0 | *7.6 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 17.6 | 36.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.8 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 19.7 | 45.3 |
| Retail trade | 20.2 | 20.3 | 35.7 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 46.1 | 49.1 | 108.6 |
| Transport and storage | 8.0 | 3.2 | 5.8 | *3.0 | *2.9 | *1.8 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 20.7 |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.3 | 6.3 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 24.7 | 20.4 | 57.6 |
| Community services | 3.0 | 3.6 | 9.3 | *3.0 | 5.1 | *3.5 | 28.0 | 12.3 | 49.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 9.0 | 6.8 | 14.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | *9.5 | 7.7 | 24.2 | 50.9 |
| Total(d) | 75.1 | 56.7 | 113.8 | 59.8 | 64.6 | 44.2 | 214.1 | 198.2 | 496.6 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | *0.4 | *1.3 | *0.4 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 17.6 |
| Manufacturing | 6.6 | 5.7 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 64.6 | 53.0 | 117.7 |
| Construction | 25.6 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 23.0 | 47.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.5 | 2.4 | 15.2 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 5.1 | 18.2 | 25.8 | 61.5 |
| Retail trade | 20.6 | 17.8 | 43.5 | 18.0 | 12.8 | *9.9 | 50.5 | 61.6 | 134.7 |
| Transport and storage | 9.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 | *3.8 | 13.1 | 9.2 | 28.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 16.1 | 6.8 | 22.1 | 11.2 | 12.0 | *10.0 | 36.1 | 33.3 | 91.4 |
| Community services | 5.1 | 2.9 | 14.1 | 4.3 | 7.1 | *6.0 | 43.4 | 18.3 | 74.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 11.9 | 7.3 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 15.7 | *9.3 | 23.4 | 31.9 | 80.2 |
| Total(d) | 99.7 | 59.5 | 151.9 | 76.1 | 88.4 | 64.4 | 274.1 | 257.5 | 654.9 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.1 | 0.2 | *0.6 | * | *1.6 | *0.9 | 15.4 | *0.9 | 18.8 |
| Manufacturing | 7.9 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 12.2 | 70.6 | 58.2 | 128.8 |
| Construction | 25.7 | 13.6 | 20.8 | *8.0 | *7.5 | *5.7 | 8.9 | 28.9 | 50.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.1 | 3.4 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 21.5 | 27.1 | 66.1 |
| Retail trade | 22.8 | 18.0 | 42.1 | 21.5 | 15.6 | 9.4 | 46.3 | 63.6 | 134.8 |
| Transport and storage | 9.6 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 3.5 | *3.6 | 6.8 | 15.5 | 9.9 | 35.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 14.9 | 8.0 | 24.9 | 14.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 33.3 | 39.1 | 94.2 |
| Community services | 5.4 | 2.7 | 16.2 | *2.9 | *6.8 | 4.7 | 43.8 | 19.0 | 74.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 13.5 | 7.6 | 19.7 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 6.2 | 24.8 | 31.1 | 78.8 |
| Total(d) | 106.4 | 60.9 | 160.8 | 87.8 | 91.2 | 63.0 | 280.9 | 277.9 | 683.7 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.1 | *0.4 | * | * | * | * | *17.0 | * | 20.6 |
| Manufacturing | 9.2 | 4.7 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 64.0 | 54.1 | 118.1 |
| Construction | 27.1 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 8.0 | *5.2 | *3.6 | 6.5 | 24.4 | 39.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.9 | *3.9 | 15.6 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 5.8 | 14.3 | 24.6 | 58.8 |
| Retail trade | 20.0 | 23.7 | 41.3 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 9.8 | 63.8 | 60.2 | 151.6 |
| Transport and storage | 10.4 | *3.5 | 7.3 | *3.7 | *3.3 | *1.8 | *16.1 | 11.0 | 32.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 18.2 | 8.6 | 24.6 | 12.1 | 8.4 | *7.6 | *24.9 | 36.7 | 77.7 |
| Community services | 4.6 | *3.4 | 19.9 | *4.9 | *5.4 | 5.3 | 37.8 | 24.7 | 73.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 13.4 | 7.7 | 17.5 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 29.3 | 72.2 |
| Total(d) | 107.9 | 69.0 | 157.5 | 81.1 | 86.2 | 54.2 | 266.1 | 266.2 | 644.9 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | *0.1 | 1.1 | * | *0.8 | 0.7 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 18.5 |
| Manufacturing | 9.0 | 4.7 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 11.8 | 60.9 | 53.3 | 114.2 |
| Construction | 30.4 | 11.2 | 19.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | *2.8 | 5.0 | 25.1 | 37.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.5 | *3.0 | 17.6 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 17.7 | 26.3 | 59.3 |
| Retail trade | 23.8 | 20.3 | 42.2 | 15.3 | 19.3 | 10.6 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 144.4 |
| Transport and storage | 10.7 | *3.5 | 7.5 | 5.9 | *2.8 | *2.8 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 25.7 |
| Finance, property and business services | 18.5 | 8.6 | 25.3 | 18.2 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 26.1 | 43.5 | 83.8 |
| Community services | 5.9 | *3.4 | 20.6 | *4.3 | *5.3 | 9.5 | 35.5 | 24.9 | 75.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 12.6 | 8.1 | 16.3 | 12.0 | 14.8 | *10.2 | 26.0 | 21.3 | 79.3 |
| Total(d) | 115.8 | 63.0 | 165.1 | 83.4 | 79.9 | 58.7 | 250.7 | 213.8 | 637.8 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | .. | — | 10.4 | .. | -5.9 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 6.3 | -1.0 | 5.3 | 2.1 | -1.2 | 2.7 | -0.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 8.7 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 1.7 | -7.1 | -4.1 | -4.5 | 4.5 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.1 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.5 | -2.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Retail trade | 2.1 | — | 2.1 | 1.7 | 13.5 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| Transport and storage | 3.7 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8.8 | -0.4 | 5.7 | -0.9 | 5.3 | 2.7 |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.0 | 4.0 | 9.3 | 10.8 | -0.8 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 4.8 |
| Community services | 8.8 | -0.7 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 5.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 5.7 |
| Total(d) | 5.6 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Construction | 6.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | — | — | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Retail trade | 6.3 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | — | 12.5 | 13.1 |
| Transport and storage | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Community services | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | — | — | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Total(d)(e) | 23.4 | 18.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 44.7 | 46.7 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.9 | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Construction | 7.1 | 2.0 | *0.3 | * | * | — | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | *0.1 | — | *0.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Retail trade | 7.2 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 14.3 | 14.9 |
| Transport and storage | 3.1 | 0.7 | *0.1 | *0.1 | — | — | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| Community services | 2.6 | 3.0 | *0.2 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Total(d)(e) | 31.9 | 22.2 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 58.2 | 60.1 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.4 | — | — | — | * | — | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Construction | 6.9 | 2.3 | *0.4 | *0.1 | * | — | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | — | — | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Retail trade | 6.4 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| Transport and storage | 2.8 | 0.8 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| Community services | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.2 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Total(d)(e) | 30.6 | 22.5 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 57.3 | 59.7 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Construction | 7.5 | 2.7 | *0.3 | *0.1 | — | — | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | *0.1 | — | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Retail trade | 5.8 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 12.5 |
| Transport and storage | 2.8 | *1.1 | — | 0.2 | — | — | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 4.7 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| Community services | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | — | — | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Total(d) | 32.3 | 22.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 58.3 | 60.7 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | 100 or more | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | | | | |
| | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| Manufacturing | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | |
| Construction | 9.9 | 2.4 | *0.2 | *0.1 | * | — | 12.5 | 12.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | — | — | 5.2 | 5.3 | |
| Retail trade | 7.8 | 4.9 | 0.8 | *0.3 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 13.5 | 14.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 2.4 | 0.9 | * | *0.1 | — | — | 3.4 | 3.5 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 4.4 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 8.3 | 8.6 | |
| Community services | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.4 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 6.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | — | — | 7.7 | 8.1 | |
| Total(d) | 38.2 | 21.2 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 63.1 | 65.4 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 14.7 | .. | — | — | — | — | 18.9 | 18.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 7.4 | 2.8 | -2.3 | 3.7 | — | -8.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | |
| Construction | 6.0 | 3.0 | — | — | .. | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | |
| Wholesale trade | 9.1 | 2.7 | 6.6 | -8.3 | — | — | 5.8 | 5.3 | |
| Retail trade | 2.7 | -1.4 | 1.7 | -3.5 | — | .. | 1.0 | 0.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 3.0 | 1.5 | .. | — | — | — | 2.5 | 2.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 11.8 | 4.7 | — | — | .. | — | 8.0 | 7.8 | |
| Community services | 5.2 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 9.1 | — | — | 5.5 | 5.6 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 10.8 | — | — | — | — | — | 5.8 | 5.7 | |
| Total(d) | 6.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | — | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | 100 or more | Small business employees | |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.2 | *0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 2.7 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 59.9 | 29.4 | 89.3 |
| Construction | 9.4 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.4 | *1.8 | *1.0 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 13.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.8 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 25.9 |
| Retail trade | 10.0 | 6.4 | 15.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | *5.1 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 59.9 |
| Transport and storage | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | *0.9 | *2.0 | *0.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 9.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 2.7 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 3.2 | *5.2 | *2.5 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 31.8 |
| Community services | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.6 | *3.9 | *3.6 | 6.9 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 32.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.4 | 2.1 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 7.5 | *2.3 | 3.0 | 12.7 | 25.5 |
| Total(d) | 35.4 | 19.9 | 56.9 | 33.3 | 40.5 | 29.7 | 129.4 | 107.0 | 289.9 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.9 | — | *0.2 | *0.3 | *0.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | *0.5 | 4.7 |
| Manufacturing | 3.4 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 58.6 | 35.3 | 93.9 |
| Construction | 10.7 | 3.4 | 5.7 | *3.9 | * | * | *2.8 | 9.7 | 18.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.0 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 5.6 | *4.0 | *2.9 | *12.6 | 13.4 | 32.9 |
| Retail trade | 11.3 | 8.0 | 20.0 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 70.0 |
| Transport and storage | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | *1.7 | *2.3 | 0.7 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 15.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 5.5 | 2.4 | 11.5 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 15.9 | 18.2 | 41.6 |
| Community services | 3.3 | 1.8 | 8.5 | *3.2 | 4.5 | *6.6 | 19.9 | 11.7 | 42.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.8 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 9.0 | *3.1 | 5.1 | 14.2 | 31.5 |
| Total(d) | 47.8 | 23.4 | 71.8 | 44.8 | 45.3 | 32.9 | 156.4 | 135.7 | 351.2 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.8 | 0.2 | *0.1 | *0.3 | * | 0.3 | 2.1 | *0.4 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3.9 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 62.6 | 34.5 | 97.2 |
| Construction | 10.6 | 2.7 | 6.7 | *5.5 | * | * | *3.2 | 12.2 | 21.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.3 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.5 | *2.4 | *10.1 | 14.1 | 32.1 |
| Retail trade | 10.5 | 8.0 | 20.0 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 31.3 | 29.4 | 73.3 |
| Transport and storage | 4.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | *2.3 | *2.4 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 10.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 5.0 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 4.5 | 6.3 | *7.0 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 43.1 |
| Community services | 3.6 | 1.8 | 8.6 | *3.7 | 7.0 | *6.3 | 23.2 | 12.3 | 48.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.8 | 3.2 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 35.3 |
| Total(d) | 46.1 | 23.6 | 72.6 | 48.8 | 50.5 | 37.3 | 155.8 | 139.3 | 365.0 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.4 | — | * | *0.4 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 4.3 | *2.1 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 61.4 | 36.1 | 97.5 |
| Construction | 11.5 | 3.6 | 7.4 | *4.2 | *4.0 | * | *3.3 | 11.6 | 20.4 |
| Wholesale trade | *2.3 | *1.4 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 3.8 | *3.4 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 34.5 |
| Retail trade | 9.5 | 8.4 | 16.8 | 12.0 | 8.6 | *5.3 | 27.0 | 28.8 | 69.6 |
| Transport and storage | 4.7 | *0.8 | 4.2 | *0.7 | *2.9 | 0.9 | *3.1 | 4.9 | 11.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 7.1 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 6.3 | *6.4 | 16.2 | 14.4 | 43.3 |
| Community services | 3.0 | *1.8 | 9.6 | *2.8 | *7.1 | *7.0 | 27.2 | 15.4 | 56.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.9 | 2.5 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 9.6 | *3.3 | 6.4 | 15.0 | 34.2 |
| Total(d) | 48.6 | 24.2 | 73.6 | 45.3 | 54.0 | 38.5 | 159.2 | 141.1 | 370.1 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.3 | — | * | *0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | *0.4 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing | 4.4 | *1.6 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 9.3 | *8.5 | 56.6 | 33.0 | 89.6 |
| Construction | 15.2 | 2.7 | 6.3 | * | *1.7 | 0.9 | * | 9.5 | 13.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.4 | *1.0 | 9.5 | *5.2 | *6.7 | 1.3 | *9.1 | 14.7 | 31.8 |
| Retail trade | 12.8 | 6.7 | 15.1 | *8.2 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 28.0 | 23.3 | 67.1 |
| Transport and storage | 3.9 | *1.1 | 2.9 | * | 1.8 | * | 3.2 | *4.6 | 13.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.6 | 3.0 | 12.8 | *4.3 | *7.1 | *5.4 | 13.5 | 17.2 | 43.2 |
| Community services | 3.2 | *1.0 | 9.3 | *4.4 | *6.0 | 6.9 | 25.6 | 13.7 | 52.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 7.6 | 3.5 | 9.0 | *5.9 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 14.9 | 31.7 |
| Total(d) | 57.5 | 20.7 | 74.6 | 30.2 | 50.4 | 36.3 | 145.4 | 131.6 | 345.9 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 14.7 | .. | .. | 15.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | -1.5 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 6.3 | 0.8 | 7.5 | -2.8 | 1.6 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 1.5 | — |
| Construction | 6.2 | -4.2 | 3.2 | .. | -0.7 | -1.3 | .. | 3.3 | 1.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.3 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | -6.9 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Retail trade | 3.1 | 0.6 | -0.3 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Transport and storage | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 | .. | -1.3 | .. | -0.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Finance, property and and business services | 11.8 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 10.1 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Community services | 4.8 | -8.9 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 6.6 | — | 9.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 10.6 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 3.7 | -0.7 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Total(d) | 6.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.1 | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Construction | 5.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | *0.1 | — | — | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | — | — | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Retail trade | 6.4 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | 14.4 | 14.9 |
| Transport and storage | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 5.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| Community services | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | — | — | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | — | — | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Total(d)(e) | 26.9 | 22.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 51.7 | 53.5 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | *0.2 | * | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Construction | 9.8 | *2.4 | *0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | *0.1 | — | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Retail trade | 5.8 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | *0.1 | — | 13.6 | 14.3 |
| Transport and storage | 4.2 | 1.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 8.3 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 12.9 |
| Community services | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.4 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | — | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Total(d)(e) | 40.7 | 23.5 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 67.9 | 70.3 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | *0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Construction | 10.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | — | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Retail trade | 6.7 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 14.3 |
| Transport and storage | 3.7 | 0.8 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.5 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 14.4 |
| Community services | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Total(d)(e) | 42.7 | 22.1 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 68.8 | 71.3 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | * | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 4.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | *0.1 | *0.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Construction | 8.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Retail trade | 7.3 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 14.4 | 14.9 |
| Transport and storage | 5.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 8.6 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | 13.4 | 13.7 |
| Community services | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.4 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 3.8 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| Total(d) | 42.3 | 22.8 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 68.9 | 71.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.5 | * | *0.1 | — | — | — | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 3.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Construction | 9.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | *0.1 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | — | *0.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Retail trade | 7.6 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | — | 0.1 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| Transport and storage | 5.0 | 0.8 | *0.1 | *0.2 | * | — | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.2 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 14.5 | 14.9 |
| Community services | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.4 | *0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | *0.1 | — | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Total(d) | 45.5 | 24.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 74.2 | 76.9 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 22.3 | .. | .. | — | — | — | 11.2 | 13.0 |
| Manufacturing | 11.2 | 1.7 | 2.8 | — | — | — | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Construction | 8.1 | 4.0 | 9.1 | — | .. | .. | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Wholesale trade | -1.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 5.2 | — | .. | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Retail trade | 2.2 | -1.2 | — | 3.7 | — | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Transport and storage | 9.6 | -1.5 | — | .. | .. | — | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.6 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 5.2 | — | — | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Community services | 12.9 | 2.1 | — | — | .. | .. | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 8.8 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 5.2 | .. | — | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Total(d) | 6.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Employer size group(a) | | | | 100 or more | | | |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.4 | *0.6 | *0.9 | 1.1 | 19.3 | *0.9 | 22.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 29.2 | 28.0 | 57.1 | |
| Construction | 9.0 | 3.2 | 5.1 | *2.0 | *3.5 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 17.9 | |
| Wholesale trade | 2.5 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 29.7 | |
| Retail trade | 11.3 | 10.0 | 20.4 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 61.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | *1.3 | *1.4 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 13.9 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 6.4 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 37.6 | |
| Community services | 1.5 | 2.2 | 6.3 | *5.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 31.4 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 4.4 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 12.9 | 28.7 | |
| Total(d) | 41.6 | 26.2 | 67.0 | 34.0 | 40.8 | 26.3 | 132.3 | 116.6 | 300.4 | |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | *0.8 | * | *1.0 | *0.9 | 19.1 | *1.4 | 22.5 | |
| Manufacturing | 3.8 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 34.5 | 30.7 | 65.2 | |
| Construction | 17.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 | *3.3 | 3.8 | *2.0 | *8.8 | 9.2 | 23.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.9 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 8.1 | *3.7 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 31.1 | |
| Retail trade | 10.2 | 11.3 | 22.8 | 9.0 | 8.2 | *4.6 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 76.9 | |
| Transport and storage | 6.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | *1.9 | 2.3 | *1.4 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 20.9 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.7 | 3.7 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 19.1 | 16.4 | 50.4 | |
| Community services | 3.2 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 | *3.2 | 4.4 | 17.3 | 13.1 | 37.9 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 7.4 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 33.2 | |
| Total(d) | 62.2 | 32.4 | 74.4 | 41.5 | 50.2 | 36.3 | 159.5 | 131.6 | 361.9 | |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.2 | *0.9 | — | *0.7 | *1.6 | 20.5 | 0.9 | 23.8 | |
| Manufacturing | 4.4 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 36.4 | 32.6 | 69.0 | |
| Construction | 19.4 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | *3.2 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 26.0 | |
| Wholesale trade | 3.1 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 9.3 | *3.4 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 32.9 | |
| Retail trade | 11.8 | 11.9 | 19.0 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 35.9 | 27.7 | 77.3 | |
| Transport and storage | 5.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | *2.5 | *3.6 | *2.1 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 16.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 11.1 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 50.3 | |
| Community services | 3.8 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 5.7 | *3.9 | 3.6 | 18.8 | 13.2 | 39.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 6.4 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 8.1 | *2.4 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 34.6 | |
| Total(d) | 65.9 | 34.2 | 72.0 | 45.6 | 55.4 | 34.4 | 162.4 | 135.1 | 369.8 | |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.2 | *0.1 | * | *0.3 | * | *2.1 | 18.9 | * | 21.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 6.7 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 7.9 | *6.3 | *32.9 | 26.6 | 62.4 | |
| Construction | 14.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | *3.3 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 23.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 2.8 | *1.9 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 9.6 | *3.4 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 30.5 | |
| Retail trade | 11.7 | 12.0 | 19.2 | 7.1 | 9.8 | *3.5 | 37.1 | 26.3 | 76.8 | |
| Transport and storage | 8.2 | *1.2 | 2.0 | *1.4 | *4.1 | * | 6.9 | 3.5 | 18.0 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 11.6 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 7.2 | *6.6 | 16.2 | 18.7 | 48.7 | |
| Community services | 3.3 | *2.0 | 7.7 | 5.4 | *4.3 | 5.1 | 18.4 | 13.0 | 40.8 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 6.4 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 14.5 | 35.7 | |
| Total(d) | 65.7 | 32.9 | 71.0 | 42.1 | 53.8 | 37.3 | 153.7 | 127.3 | 358.1 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | *0.6 | *0.1 | * | *0.6 | *1.1 | *2.2 | 18.0 | 0.9 | 22.1 |
| Manufacturing | 5.9 | *2.4 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 27.1 | 31.4 | 58.5 |
| Construction | 17.0 | 2.7 | 7.4 | *3.3 | 2.3 | *1.1 | *9.0 | 10.6 | 23.1 |
| Wholesale trade | *2.3 | *1.4 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 8.1 | *3.3 | 5.8 | 14.4 | 31.5 |
| Retail trade | 12.2 | 10.1 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 8.2 | *2.7 | 34.9 | 29.3 | 75.0 |
| Transport and storage | 7.7 | *1.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | *4.5 | *1.3 | *5.2 | 4.5 | 15.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.5 | 4.4 | 12.8 | 7.8 | *8.3 | 4.6 | 16.2 | 20.6 | 49.7 |
| Community services | 3.7 | *2.0 | 8.8 | *4.3 | *7.6 | *6.6 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 48.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 8.9 | 5.1 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 9.6 | *1.8 | 9.3 | 16.5 | 37.2 |
| Total(d) | 70.9 | 29.7 | 83.0 | 42.6 | 59.2 | 30.0 | 146.4 | 141.3 | 361.2 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 25.1 | — | — | — | 2.5 | 9.1 | -0.9 | — | -0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 10.8 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.5 | -0.4 | -0.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 8.3 | -2.1 | 4.8 | 6.5 | -5.1 | -7.2 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale trade | -1.0 | -1.7 | 4.2 | — | 4.3 | 3.5 | -6.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| Retail trade | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Transport and storage | 10.0 | -0.9 | — | 5.5 | 15.7 | 10.1 | -5.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 8.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 3.5 |
| Community services | 11.9 | -1.2 | 4.3 | -1.9 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 9.2 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 6.5 | -10.8 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Total(d) | 6.9 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| | | 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | * | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Construction | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Retail trade | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Transport and storage | 0.5 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | *0.1 | * | — | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Community services | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Total(d)(e) | 6.4 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 13.9 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | * | — | * | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 1.9 | 0.6 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.2 | 0.4 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Retail trade | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Transport and storage | 0.5 | 0.5 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.7 | 0.9 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Community services | 0.4 | 0.7 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | * | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 0.8 | 0.8 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Total(d)(e) | 6.5 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 14.4 | 15.1 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | * | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | — | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 2.1 | 0.7 | — | — | — | — | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.3 | 0.5 | *0.2 | — | — | — | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Retail trade | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.3 | — | — | — | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Transport and storage | 0.7 | 0.4 | *0.1 | * | — | — | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.4 | 1.0 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Community services | 0.6 | 0.7 | *0.1 | *0.1 | — | * | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Total(d)(e) | 8.4 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 17.4 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.4 | *0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Construction | 2.8 | 0.8 | — | — | — | — | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.4 | *0.6 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Retail trade | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Transport and storage | 0.9 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.4 | 0.9 | *0.1 | *0.1 | — | — | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Community services | 0.5 | 0.9 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | *0.1 | — | — | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Total(d) | 10.3 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 18.9 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

| Industry division(b) | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Construction | 2.5 | 0.8 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.7 | 0.6 | *0.2 | 0.1 | — | — | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Retail trade | 2.4 | 2.6 | *0.2 | *0.1 | — | — | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Transport and storage | 0.5 | 0.4 | — | — | — | — | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.1 | 1.1 | *0.1 | — | — | — | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Community services | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 1.3 | 1.2 | — | * | — | — | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Total(d) | 10.1 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 20.0 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | .. | — | — | — | .. | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing | 7.2 | — | — | — | — | .. | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Construction | 4.9 | 1.7 | — | — | — | — | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 17.0 | 5.2 | 9.1 | — | — | — | 10.0 | 9.1 |
| Retail trade | 1.1 | 2.7 | 9.1 | .. | — | — | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Transport and storage | — | 3.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 13.5 | 5.8 | — | .. | .. | — | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Community services | 13.0 | 10.4 | — | — | — | — | 10.5 | 9.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 8.0 | 5.2 | .. | .. | — | — | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Total(d) | 5.9 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | — | — | 4.7 | 4.7 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | 0.1 | * | *0.1 | — | 3.1 | *0.1 | 3.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 17.6 | 7.1 | 24.7 | |
| Construction | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | *0.7 | *0.6 | *0.5 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 6.4 | |
| Retail trade | 3.4 | 2.5 | 6.7 | *1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 16.1 | |
| Transport and storage | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | *0.6 | *0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | *1.0 | *1.8 | * | 2.8 | 3.3 | 10.6 | |
| Community services | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 8.1 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | *2.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 9.1 | |
| Total(d) | 10.3 | 7.0 | 19.7 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 85.6 | |
| 1988-89 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | 0.1 | * | * | * | — | 2.1 | *0.1 | 2.3 | |
| Manufacturing | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 27.2 | |
| Construction | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | *0.7 | *0.7 | *0.4 | — | 3.0 | 4.2 | |
| Wholesale trade | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.1 | *1.3 | *1.0 | *0.2 | *2.7 | 3.4 | 7.3 | |
| Retail trade | 2.6 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 2.7 | *1.5 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 17.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | *1.0 | *0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 4.9 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.0 | *2.4 | *2.2 | *1.0 | * | 5.4 | 13.3 | |
| Community services | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.3 | *2.2 | *2.1 | 2.2 | * | 4.6 | 14.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.2 | *2.1 | *1.8 | *1.5 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 10.8 | |
| Total(d) | 10.5 | 6.9 | 22.8 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 10.0 | 41.0 | 43.8 | 101.5 | |
| 1989-90 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | * | 0.1 | *0.2 | — | 2.6 | 0.1 | 2.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 16.2 | 11.0 | 27.3 | |
| Construction | 3.2 | 1.1 | *2.3 | *0.7 | 0.8 | *0.5 | — | 3.0 | 4.3 | |
| Wholesale trade | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | *2.4 | 1.4 | *1.5 | *1.5 | 4.4 | 8.7 | |
| Retail trade | 2.8 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 2.5 | *1.2 | *0.7 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 18.6 | |
| Transport and storage | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 | *0.9 | *0.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.1 | *2.2 | *2.5 | *1.7 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 12.3 | |
| Community services | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | *1.8 | *2.4 | 2.0 | *8.3 | 4.3 | 17.1 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 2.2 | *1.8 | *0.4 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 10.4 | |
| Total(d) | 12.6 | 8.3 | 24.0 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 10.1 | 41.9 | 46.2 | 106.3 | |
| 1990-91 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | *0.1 | 0.1 | * | — | 1.7 | *0.2 | 2.0 | |
| Manufacturing | *0.7 | *0.7 | 1.5 | *1.8 | 2.9 | *1.9 | 16.2 | 8.0 | 24.2 | |
| Construction | 4.3 | *1.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 | *0.7 | * | — | 2.7 | 4.1 | |
| Wholesale trade | *0.6 | *0.5 | *2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | * | * | *4.6 | 8.6 | |
| Retail trade | 3.6 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 2.6 | *2.0 | * | * | 9.2 | 18.2 | |
| Transport and storage | 1.7 | *0.4 | 1.2 | *0.6 | *0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.9 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.8 | *0.9 | 2.5 | *1.8 | *2.3 | *0.9 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 11.2 | |
| Community Services | *0.5 | 0.5 | 3.7 | *2.0 | 1.2 | *2.4 | — | 5.7 | 13.4 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | *1.4 | *1.4 | 4.2 | 1.8 | *2.2 | *0.6 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 11.5 | |
| Total(d) | 14.7 | 8.3 | 24.5 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 36.9 | 42.5 | 97.1 | |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

| Industry division(b) | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | | | |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | *0.1 | — | * | — | 1.7 | *0.1 | 2.0 | |
| Manufacturing | *1.1 | *0.4 | 1.7 | *1.0 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 15.6 | 7.6 | 23.2 | |
| Construction | 3.8 | *1.0 | 2.4 | *0.9 | *1.1 | 0.3 | — | 3.3 | 4.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | *0.9 | *0.4 | 2.5 | *1.8 | 2.0 | *0.8 | * | 4.3 | 7.7 | |
| Retail trade | 3.3 | 3.6 | 7.8 | *2.1 | *2.6 | *0.9 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 20.0 | |
| Transport and storage | *0.9 | *0.3 | 1.3 | *0.8 | *0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 4.1 | |
| Finance, property and business services | *1.5 | *0.8 | 3.1 | *1.2 | 2.0 | *0.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 11.7 | |
| Community services | *0.9 | *0.4 | 3.4 | *1.8 | *2.0 | 2.3 | *4.0 | 5.2 | 13.5 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | *1.8 | *1.1 | 4.2 | *1.9 | *1.7 | *0.5 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 11.0 | |
| Total(d) | 14.2 | 7.9 | 26.6 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 7.0 | 37.1 | 43.0 | 97.7 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1991-92 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | .. | .. | -7.2 | — | -6.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 7.9 | -2.8 | 3.4 | -7.7 | 5.8 | -1.6 | -1.5 | 0.9 | -0.8 | |
| Construction | 5.4 | -1.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 7.9 | -6.2 | .. | 2.1 | 1.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 7.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | .. | 5.5 | 2.3 | |
| Retail trade | -0.4 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 12.7 | — | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | |
| Transport and storage | — | -3.5 | 6.3 | 3.7 | -1.9 | — | 1.2 | 4.9 | 2.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 10.0 | -1.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | .. | 7.0 | 3.4 | 1.2 | |
| Community services | 14.7 | -2.8 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 6.6 | |
| Recreational, personal and other services(c) | 5.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | -1.8 | -3.7 | — | 15.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | |
| Total(d) | 4.1 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 3.4 | -2.8 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.8 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| 1983-84 ('000)(b) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | — | — | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 1988-89 ('000)(b) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | — | — | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| 1989-90 ('000)(b) | 1.4 | 2.5 | *0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | — | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | — | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| 1991-92 ('000) | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | — | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1991-92 (per cent) | — | 3.5 | 2.8 | 5.2 | .. | .. | 2.5 | 2.5 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.8 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| Persons working in own businesses | | Private sector employees | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | 100 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | 3.2 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 24.6 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | 3.6 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 8.6 | *2.9 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 34.7 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | 2.6 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 16.1 | 36.9 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | 3.1 | *1.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 10.9 | 16.1 | 40.2 |
| 1991-92 ('000) | 3.0 | *2.0 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 15.6 | 37.0 |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1991-92 (per cent) | -0.8 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 5.2 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Data on number of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.9 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| 1983-84 ('000)(b) | 4.0 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| 1988-89 ('000)(b) | 5.1 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| 1989-90 ('000)(b) | 6.2 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | 6.2 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 12.0 |
| 1991-92 ('000) | 8.3 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | — | 0.1 | 13.6 | 14.1 |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1991-92 (per cent) | 9.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 9.1 | — | — | 5.9 | 5.9 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.9 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

| | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Employer size group(a) | | | | | Small business employees | All employees |
| | Self employed | Employers | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| 1983-84 ('000) | 5.3 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 3.9 | *10.5 | 21.8 | 41.7 |
| 1988-89 ('000) | 6.7 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 5.2 | 14.5 | 22.7 | 51.5 |
| 1989-90 ('000) | 8.2 | 3.4 | 13.0 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 55.0 |
| 1990-91 ('000) | 8.0 | 4.3 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 3.9 | 19.5 | 24.7 | 55.7 |
| 1991-92 ('000) | 10.7 | 4.6 | 17.0 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 18.7 | 29.1 | 59.6 |
| Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1991-92 (per cent) | 9.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 |

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Data on numbers of businesses have been revised for 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Please refer to the Technical Notes on page 184 for details.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO SMALL BUSINESS

Each State has a **Small Business Agency** to assist people in Small Business.
Services provided include advice about:

management

taxation

marketing

training

finance

legal issues

business planning

As well as:

Referrals to other information sources or advisors and special support for people going into business for the first time.

These Agencies provide **advisory services** via their **Business Advisory Group**.
Specialist help is available on how to resolve specific problems, improve business performance, assess the viability of going into a particular enterprise, and a myriad of other business concerns!

Reference materials including video tapes and publications can be viewed or purchased.
Workshops are held to deal with business management issues.

NSW
Office of Small Business
Dept. of Business
& Regional Devt.
1 Fitzwilliam Street
PARRAMATTA 2150
PH: (02) 895 0555
FAX: (02) 635 685
Free call: (008) 451 151

VIC
Small Business Victoria
100 Exhibition Street
MELBOURNE 3000
PH: (03) 650 3300
FAX: (03) 650 2832
FAX: (03) 650 7728
Free Call (008) 136 034

QLD
Small Business Corp.
5th Floor, SPC House
545 Queen Street
BRISBANE 4000
PH: (07) 834 6789
FAX: (07) 832 3827
Free Call: (008) 177 324

SA
Small Business Corp. of SA
74 South Terrace
ADELAIDE 5001
PH: (08) 212 5344
FAX: (08) 231 2742
Free Call: (008) 188 918

WA
Small Business Devt.
Corp.
553 Hay St (cnr) Pier St
PERTH 6000
PH: (09) 220 0222
FAX: (09) 221 1132
Free Call: (008) 199 125

TAS
Small Business Bureau
Tasmania - Devt. &
Resources
22 Elizabeth St
HOBART 7001
PH: (002) 20 6888
FAX: (002) 23 3535
Free call: (008) 030 885

NT
Business Services
Dept. of Industries
& Devt.
Development House
The Esplanade
DARWIN 0800
PH: (089) 89 7916
FAX: (089) 39 7924
Free call: (008) 193 111

ACT
Business Services Centre
Chief Minister's Dept.
Ground Floor, North Building
London Circuit
CANBERRA 2601
PH: (06) 205 0770
FAX: (06) 205 0755

CHAPTER 4

VERY SMALL BUSINESS

INTRODUCTION

A significant part of the small business sector of the economy consists of businesses which could be described as very small. Tables 4.1 to 4.3 show counts of non-employed and very small employing businesses. For these tables very small businesses are defined as those with less than 5 employees.

The proprietors of non-employed businesses are referred to as 'self-employed persons'. Some of the characteristics of the self-employed sector of the workforce are shown in Tables 4.4 to 4.10.

Tables 4.11 and 4.12 contain selected industry profiles drawn from the ABS program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys. These Surveys provide employment counts which include working proprietors and partners as well as employees. In these tables, very small employing businesses are defined in terms of their total employment rather than just the number of wage and salary earners. That is, they are defined as those businesses where total employment, including both employees and working proprietors and partners, is less than 5 people.

OVERVIEW OF VERY SMALL BUSINESS

In 1991-92, there were an estimated 630,100 very small businesses operating in Australia. These businesses accounted for 83 per cent of the total number of small non-agricultural businesses and for 80 per cent of all private sector, non-agricultural businesses. In terms of employee numbers, very small employing business employed 473,200 employees or 28 per cent of small business non-agricultural employees.

Very small businesses tend to be concentrated in the Construction, Retail trade and Finance, property and business services industries. In 1991-92 these three industries together accounted for 58 per cent of total very small business.

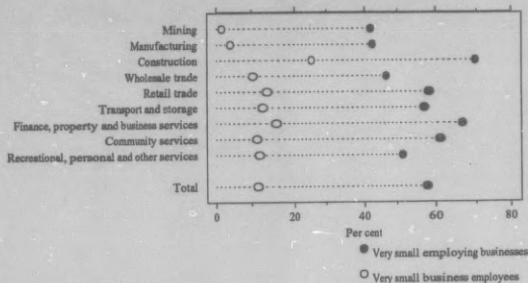
TABLE 4.1 NUMBER OF VERY SMALL BUSINESSES, AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

| Industry division(b) | Employing(a) | Non-employed | Total | Per cent of small businesses | Per cent of all businesses |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | ('000) | ('000) | ('000) | | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 76.2 | 69.6 |
| Manufacturing | 15.6 | 31.8 | 47.4 | 70.5 | 68.9 |
| Construction | 28.1 | 107.3 | 135.4 | 93.0 | 91.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 15.2 | 21.7 | 36.9 | 72.9 | 68.0 |
| Retail trade | 46.6 | 73.9 | 120.5 | 80.9 | 78.5 |
| Transport and storage | 8.1 | 38.9 | 47.0 | 91.6 | 88.7 |
| Finance, property and business services | 47.9 | 59.5 | 107.4 | 84.3 | 81.4 |
| Community services | 27.5 | 31.3 | 58.8 | 81.6 | 77.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 22.3 | 50.9 | 73.2 | 81.5 | 77.8 |
| Total(c) | 212.0 | 418.1 | 630.1 | 83.2 | 80.4 |

(a) Consists of businesses with less than five employees. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries; excludes Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Public administration and defence and Private household employing staff.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

DIAGRAM 4.1 VERY SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES, 1991-92



Very small employing business

Table 4.2 shows that there were an estimated 212,000 very small non-agricultural employing businesses in 1991-92, an increase of 3.9 per cent since 1989-90, and a 1 per cent increase on the 1990-91 estimate of 209,800. In 1991-92, these businesses employed 473,200 employees; 23 per cent in the Retail trade industry and 21 per cent in the Finance, property and business services industry.

In 1991-92 employing businesses with less than 5 employees accounted for 58 per cent of all non-agricultural employing businesses.

While the number of very small businesses is considerable their importance as employers of labour is less significant. Across all industries very small businesses accounted for only 11 per cent of total private sector employees.

TABLE 4.2 VERY SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES^(a) AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA ('000)

| Industry division ^(b) | Very small employing businesses | | | Employees | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 15.3 | 13.5 | 15.6 | 36.6 | 33.8 | 38.5 |
| Construction | 27.1 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 59.9 | 57.8 | 56.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 14.4 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 33.4 | 35.7 | 39.2 |
| Retail trade | 49.4 | 48.9 | 46.6 | 113.9 | 106.8 | 108.4 |
| Transport and storage | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 19.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 40.9 | 43.9 | 47.9 | 86.0 | 85.8 | 98.3 |
| Community services | 26.1 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 53.5 | 55.7 | 59.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 21.6 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 49.1 | 49.6 | 51.9 |
| Total ^(c) | 204.0 | 209.8 | 212.0 | 450.9 | 442.4 | 473.2 |

(a) Consists of businesses with less than five employees. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries; excludes Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Public administration and defence and Private households employing staff.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data.

Non-employed businesses

As shown in Table 4.3, an estimated 418,100 non-employed businesses were operating in 1991-92; an increase of 7.1 per cent on the 1990-91 estimate of 390,400 and 11.6 per cent up on the 1989-90 estimate of 374,700.

The industries where most non-employed businesses occur are Construction and Retail trade. In 1991-92 these two industries accounted for 26 per cent and 18 per cent respectively of all non-employed businesses.

While the Construction and Retail trade industries continue to account for the largest proportion of non-employed businesses, the rate of increase in these two industries since 1989-90 has been less significant than in some other industries.

In 1991-92, the Community services and Recreational, personal and other services industries accounted for 7.5 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively of non-employed businesses; an increase of almost 26 per cent for Community services and 20 per cent for Recreational, personal and other services since 1989-90. In contrast, non-employed businesses in the Construction and Retail trade industries increased by only 7 per cent and 3 per cent respectively over the same period.

In 1991-92, an estimated 610,200 working proprietors were involved in non-employed businesses, up 7 per cent on the 1990-91 estimate of 569,400 and 11 per cent on the 1989-90 estimate of 550,900.

TABLE 4.3 NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, AUSTRALIA ('000)

| Industry division(a) | Non-employed businesses | | | Self-employed persons | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1991-92 |
| Mining | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | *0.8 | *1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 25.7 | 27.2 | 31.8 | 29.0 | 40.1 | 42.4 | 49.4 |
| Construction | 100.1 | 97.1 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 149.4 | 144.3 | 159.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 18.1 | 20.4 | 21.7 | 24.4 | 27.2 | 30.3 | 32.1 |
| Retail trade | 72.0 | 70.5 | 73.9 | 109.9 | 112.5 | 109.4 | 114.5 |
| Transport and storage | 34.9 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 44.8 | 51.5 | 57.1 | 55.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 53.2 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 48.9 | 74.0 | 85.2 | 84.9 |
| Community services | 24.9 | 26.5 | 31.3 | 19.7 | 30.3 | 31.2 | 36.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 42.6 | 46.8 | 51.0 | 50.1 | 62.1 | 67.2 | 74.4 |
| Total(b) | 374.7 | 390.4 | 418.1 | 436.9 | 550.9 | 569.4 | 610.2 |

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (b) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries; excludes Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Public administration and defence and Private households employing staff.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Introduction

The statistics in this section are derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey and the Census of Population and Housing. Comparisons of the characteristics of self-employed persons, for selected OECD countries are presented in Chapter 7.

A 'self-employed' person is defined as someone who operates his or her own business or engages independently in a profession or trade without employees. It should be noted that both the Labour Force Survey and the Census rely on self-categorisation by respondents for employment status classification. Counts of self-employed persons from the Labour Force Survey include persons engaged in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Public administration and defence and Private households employing staff. Counts of self-employed persons working in the Agriculture industry have been excluded from the Census estimates.

During 1991-92 there were an estimated 801,000 self-employed persons in Australia (544,600 men and 256,500 women). This was 26 per cent more than the number estimated for 1983-84 and a 9 per cent increase since 1989-90.

Industry

As shown in Table 4.4, the self-employed are concentrated in three industries, 'Other industries' (consisting mainly of persons employed in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting), the Construction industry and the Retail trade industry. In 1991-92, these three industries together accounted for 58 per cent of total self-employment in Australia.

The largest percentage growth in self-employment since 1983-84 has been in the Community services industry (86 per cent). The Finance, property and business services (74 per cent), Recreational, personal and other services (48 per cent) and the Construction (48 per cent) industries also recorded significant increases over the same period. In contrast, the Retail trade industry increased by only 4 per cent, while 'Other industries' declined by 5 per cent.

Occupation

As indicated in Table 4.5, the self-employed tend to be concentrated in a small number of occupations. In 1991-92, over 53 per cent of self-employed persons described themselves as either managers and administrators or tradespeople; an increase of nearly 14 per cent from 1983-84 when 39 per cent of self-employed were in these two groups. In contrast, the number of self-employed labourers has declined from 21 per cent of self-employed persons in 1983-84 to 9 per cent in 1991-92.

DIAGRAM 4.2 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

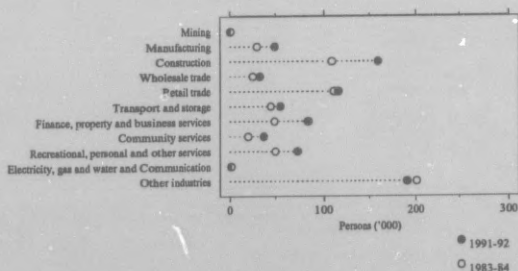


TABLE 4.4 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
Annual Averages

| Industry division(a) | 1983-84 | | | As a per cent of total employment | 1989-90 | | | As a per cent of total employment |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Males ('000) | Females ('000) | Persons ('000) | | Males ('000) | Females ('000) | Persons ('000) | |
| Mining | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Manufacturing | 20.8 | 8.2 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 27.1 | 13.0 | 40.1 | 3.6 |
| Construction | 96.7 | 11.0 | 107.8 | 33.3 | 131.4 | 18.0 | 149.4 | 31.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 15.8 | 8.5 | 24.4 | 6.8 | 17.3 | 9.9 | 27.2 | 6.0 |
| Retail trade | 61.0 | 48.9 | 109.9 | 12.6 | 62.6 | 49.9 | 112.5 | 10.7 |
| Transport and storage | 37.7 | 7.1 | 44.8 | 24.0 | 43.5 | 7.9 | 51.5 | 21.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 35.7 | 13.2 | 48.9 | 9.3 | 45.4 | 28.6 | 74.0 | 9.1 |
| Community services | 7.8 | 11.9 | 19.7 | 5.1 | 10.4 | 19.9 | 30.3 | 5.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(b) | 26.5 | 23.7 | 50.1 | 12.4 | 33.7 | 28.4 | 62.1 | 11.2 |
| Electricity, gas and water/Communication | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 18.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 25.8 |
| Other industries(c) | 148.3 | 52.7 | 201.0 | n.a. | 130.7 | 54.4 | 185.1 | n.a. |
| Total | 451.8 | 186.1 | 637.9 | n.a. | 505.1 | 230.9 | 736.0 | n.a. |

| Industry division(a) | 1990-91 | | | As a per cent of total employment | 1991-92 | | | As a per cent of total employment |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Males ('000) | Females ('000) | Persons ('000) | | Males ('000) | Females ('000) | Persons ('000) | |
| Mining | *0.8 | *0.0 | *0.8 | 1.0 | *1.2 | *0.1 | *1.3 | 1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 28.7 | 13.6 | 42.4 | 4.1 | 33.3 | 16.1 | 49.4 | 5.1 |
| Construction | 126.5 | 17.9 | 144.3 | 32.7 | 142.5 | 17.3 | 159.8 | 38.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 19.4 | 10.9 | 30.3 | 6.9 | 20.2 | 11.9 | 32.1 | 7.5 |
| Retail trade | 60.8 | 48.6 | 109.4 | 10.4 | 62.1 | 52.5 | 114.5 | 11.2 |
| Transport and storage | 48.6 | 8.5 | 57.1 | 23.7 | 46.1 | 9.4 | 55.5 | 24.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 54.5 | 30.7 | 85.2 | 10.7 | 55.6 | 29.4 | 84.9 | 11.1 |
| Community services | 10.5 | 20.7 | 31.2 | 5.5 | 12.1 | 24.6 | 36.7 | 6.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services(b) | 34.6 | 32.6 | 67.2 | 12.2 | 39.8 | 34.6 | 74.4 | 13.3 |
| Electricity, gas and water/Communication | *1.0 | *0.5 | *1.6 | 29.6 | *0.6 | *1.0 | *1.6 | 25.4 |
| Other industries(c) | *133.4 | *60.3 | 193.8 | n.a. | 131.2 | *59.7 | 190.9 | 59.0 |
| Total | 518.8 | 244.4 | 763.2 | n.a. | 544.6 | 256.5 | 801.0 | 11.3 |

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) Excludes Private households employing staff. (c) Includes Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Public administration and defence and Private households employing staff. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounts for about 99% of the self-employed in this category.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

Sex

Table 4.5 shows that in 1991-92, males accounted for just over two thirds of all self-employed persons. However, while self-employed persons are still predominantly male, the number of females in self-employment is increasing at a faster rate. Between 1983-84 and 1991-92 the number of males in self-employment increased by 21 per cent while the number of females increased by 38 per cent over the same period.

The proportion of the self-employed who are women rose from 29 per cent in 1983-84 to 32 per cent in 1991-92. The absolute rise in female self-employment since 1983-84 would be partly explained by an overall increase in the number of women in the labour force.

TABLE 4.5 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA
Annual Averages

| Occupation(a) | 1983-84 | | | | 1991-92 | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Males (^{'000}) | Females (^{'000}) | Persons | | Males (^{'000}) | Females (^{'000}) | Persons | |
| | | | (^{'000}) | per cent | | | (^{'000}) | per cent |
| Managers and administrators | 104.9 | 36.5 | 141.4 | 22.2 | 160.8 | 77.6 | 238.3 | 29.8 |
| Professionals | 19.1 | 11.6 | 30.7 | 4.8 | 42.6 | 28.5 | 71.1 | 8.9 |
| Para-professionals | 15.0 | 7.6 | 22.6 | 3.5 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 16.9 | 2.1 |
| Tradespersons | 93.4 | 16.4 | 109.8 | 17.2 | 169.1 | 19.2 | 188.3 | 23.5 |
| Clerks | 13.1 | 27.0 | 40.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 51.6 | 54.8 | 6.8 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 50.8 | 49.6 | 100.4 | 15.8 | 40.5 | 49.7 | 90.2 | 11.3 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 54.7 | 6.6 | 61.3 | 9.6 | 59.3 | 8.8 | 68.1 | 8.5 |
| Labourers and related workers | 100.8 | 30.8 | 131.7 | 20.6 | 55.8 | 17.5 | 73.3 | 9.2 |
| Total | 451.8 | 186.1 | 637.9 | 100.0 | 544.6 | 256.5 | 801.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Statistics for occupations are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986* (1222.0). However, occupation data for 1983-84 were originally compiled using the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations*, and the estimates for that year are based on conversion factors derived when ASCO was introduced.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

Age

As shown in Table 4.6, over 28 per cent of self-employed persons in 1991-92 were in the 35-44 age group, 24 per cent were aged between 25 and 34 and 23 per cent were in the 45-54 age group. This pattern is little changed from the corresponding figures for 1983-84.

In 1991-92 the distribution across age groups for self-employed men and women were similar, except for the 35-44 age group with 27 per cent males and 32 per cent females and the 60 and over age group with 12 per cent males and 8 per cent females.

TABLE 4.6 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE, AUSTRALIA
Annual Averages

| Age | 1983-84 | | | | 1991-92 | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Males (^{'000}) | Females (^{'000}) | Persons | | Males (^{'000}) | Females (^{'000}) | Persons | |
| | | | (^{'000}) | per cent | | | (^{'000}) | per cent |
| 15-19 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 8.7 | 1.1 |
| 20-24 | 29.9 | 8.1 | 38.0 | 6.0 | 28.9 | 10.0 | 38.9 | 4.9 |
| 25-34 | 109.5 | 48.0 | 157.5 | 24.7 | 128.3 | 60.6 | 188.9 | 23.6 |
| 35-44 | 124.4 | 60.5 | 184.9 | 29.0 | 144.9 | 81.3 | 226.2 | 28.2 |
| 45-54 | 96.0 | 42.4 | 138.4 | 21.7 | 123.9 | 60.7 | 184.7 | 23.1 |
| 55-59 | 39.5 | 12.8 | 52.2 | 8.2 | 46.1 | 19.0 | 65.1 | 8.1 |
| 60 and over | 46.6 | 12.1 | 58.7 | 9.2 | 67.5 | 21.1 | 88.6 | 11.1 |
| Total | 451.8 | 186.1 | 637.9 | 100.0 | 544.6 | 256.5 | 801.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

Birthplace

Table 4.7 shows that in 1991-92 over 590,000 (74 per cent) of self-employed persons were born in Australia. Of those born overseas, most were born in Europe (19 per cent), with over 8 per cent coming from the UK and Ireland.

TABLE 4.7 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SELECTED BIRTHPLACES
Annual Averages

| Birthplace | 1983-84 | | 1991-92 | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Persons ('000) | Per cent of total | Persons ('000) | Per cent of total |
| Born in Australia— | 477.9 | 74.9 | 590.5 | 73.7 |
| Born Overseas— | 160.0 | 25.1 | 210.5 | 26.3 |
| Total | 637.9 | 100.0 | 801.0 | 100.0 |
| <i>Selected Birthplaces—</i> | | | | |
| <i>Oceania</i> | 8.1 | 1.3 | 18.7 | 2.3 |
| New Zealand | 7.8 | 1.2 | 17.0 | 2.1 |
| <i>Europe</i> | 127.7 | 20.0 | 149.6 | 18.7 |
| Germany | 7.1 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 1.3 |
| Greece | 13.7 | 2.1 | 14.9 | 1.9 |
| Italy | 29.4 | 4.6 | 23.4 | 2.9 |
| Netherlands | 7.8 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 1.2 |
| Malta | *2.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Poland | *2.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| UK & Ireland | 47.7 | 7.5 | 65.4 | 8.2 |
| Former Yugoslav Republics | 7.0 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 0.9 |
| Other Europe | (a) | (a) | 19.0 | 2.4 |
| Former USSR | *2.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| <i>Africa (excl. North Africa)</i> | *4.3 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 0.5 |
| <i>Middle East and North Africa</i> | (a) | (a) | 7.3 | 0.9 |
| Lebanon | *3.4 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| Other Middle East and North Africa | (a) | (a) | 3.9 | 0.5 |
| <i>Southeast Asia</i> | (a) | (a) | 11.7 | 1.5 |
| Malaysia | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | .02 |
| Philippines | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Viet Nam | *0.5 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.5 |
| Other Southeast Asia | (a) | (a) | 4.8 | 0.6 |
| <i>Northeast Asia</i> | (a) | (a) | 7.8 | 1.0 |
| China | 1.0 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| Other Northeast Asia | (a) | (a) | 4.4 | 0.5 |
| <i>Southern Asia</i> | (a) | (a) | 3.3 | 0.4 |
| India | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Other Southern Asia | (a) | (a) | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| <i>Northern America(b)</i> | 4.5 | 0.7 | *4.0 | 0.5 |
| U.S.A. | *2.2 | 0.3 | *2.6 | 0.3 |
| Canada | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| <i>South and Central America and Caribbean</i> | (a) | (a) | 2.3 | 0.3 |

(a) No comparable data available (b) Countries included in this data may differ between 1983-84 and 1991-92 data due to reclassification.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

Geographic location of self-employed persons

The statistics presented in Table 4.8 have been compiled from data collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The statistics show that as at 6 August 1991, there were an estimated 607,000 self-employed persons working in the non-agricultural private sector in Australia. An estimated 65 per cent (65 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females) of self-employed persons were located in Australian capital cities; between States the proportion varied from lows of 38 per cent and 44 per cent respectively for Tasmania and Queensland to over 70 per cent for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

An estimated 10 per cent of self-employed persons worked in Provincial urban areas. Self-employment in Provincial urban areas was particularly significant in Tasmania (36 per cent) and Queensland (23 per cent). For a definition of Provincial urban areas users should refer to the Glossary on page 182.

TABLE 4.8 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATE BY INDUSTRY BY AREA, AUGUST 1991
(*000)

| | Capital city | | | Provincial urban(a) | | | Other | | | Total | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| New South Wales— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | — | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 8.1 | 3.4 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 11.9 | 5.0 | 16.9 |
| Construction | 19.3 | 2.6 | 21.8 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 32.2 | 4.3 | 36.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 17.4 | 9.8 | 27.2 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 27.8 | 17.0 | 44.8 |
| Transport and storage | 8.9 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 12.8 | 2.5 | 15.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 16.1 | 7.7 | 23.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 20.9 | 10.2 | 31.1 |
| Community services | 3.5 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 12.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 7.3 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 19.4 |
| Industry not stated | 8.5 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 23.3 |
| Total(b) | 89.6 | 40.2 | 129.7 | 15.5 | 7.6 | 23.1 | 31.8 | 16.2 | 48.0 | 136.9 | 64.0 | 200.9 |
| Victoria— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 8.0 | 4.1 | 12.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 15.3 |
| Construction | 16.8 | 2.5 | 19.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 23.8 | 3.6 | 27.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 16.6 | 9.7 | 26.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 23.1 | 14.2 | 37.3 |
| Transport and storage | 6.9 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 10.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 12.6 | 5.8 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 15.1 | 7.0 | 22.1 |
| Community services | 2.9 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 8.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 6.5 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 15.4 |
| Industry not stated | 8.2 | 5.3 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 12.0 | 7.8 | 19.8 |
| Total(b) | 78.9 | 36.6 | 115.6 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 21.2 | 11.0 | 32.2 | 106.5 | 50.9 | 157.5 |
| Queensland— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 2.8 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 8.7 |
| Construction | 7.7 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 3.0 | 20.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 6.4 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 24.2 |
| Transport and storage | 3.1 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 7.7 |
| Finance, property and business services | 5.4 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 16.3 |
| Community services | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 6.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 10.1 |
| Industry not stated | 3.4 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 15.0 |
| Total(b) | 32.2 | 15.9 | 48.2 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 25.2 | 23.6 | 12.6 | 36.3 | 72.7 | 36.9 | 109.6 |
| South Australia— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | — | 0.2 | 0.3 | — | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 2.1 | 0.9 | 3.0 | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| Construction | 5.3 | 0.8 | 6.1 | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 8.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 5.0 | 2.9 | 7.9 | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 11.5 |
| Transport and storage | 2.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 3.2 | 1.5 | 4.7 | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.6 |
| Community services | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.0 | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 |
| Industry not stated | 3.5 | 2.2 | 5.8 | .. | .. | .. | 2.3 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 9.8 |
| Total(b) | 24.1 | 11.4 | 35.5 | .. | .. | .. | 9.2 | 5.6 | 14.8 | 33.3 | 17.0 | 50.3 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4.8 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATE BY INDUSTRY BY AREA, AUGUST 1991 — *continued*
(^{'000})

| | Capital city | | | Provincial urban(a) | | | Other | | | Total | | |
|---|--------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <i>Western Australia—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 2.9 | 1.2 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 5.1 |
| Construction | 6.9 | 1.2 | 8.1 | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 11.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 5.9 | 3.5 | 9.4 | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 12.7 |
| Transport and storage | 3.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 | .. | .. | .. | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 4.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 5.3 | 2.7 | 8.0 | .. | .. | .. | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 9.2 |
| Community services | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3.9 | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 5.3 |
| Industry not stated | 3.7 | 2.3 | 6.0 | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 8.8 |
| Total(b) | 32.0 | 14.7 | 46.7 | .. | .. | .. | 10.0 | 5.0 | 15.1 | 42.0 | 19.7 | 61.7 |
| <i>Tasmania—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Construction | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 |
| Transport and storage | 0.2 | — | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Community services | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Industry not stated | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Total(b) | 3.6 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 14.0 |
| <i>Northern Territory—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | — | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 0.4 | — | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | — | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Transport and storage | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | — | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Community services | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Industry not stated | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Total(b) | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.3 |
| <i>Australian Capital Territory—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Transport and storage | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Community services | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Industry not stated | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Total(b) | 5.5 | 2.9 | 8.4 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 5.6 | 2.9 | 8.4 |
| <i>Total Australia—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | — | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 24.7 | 11.2 | 35.9 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 36.1 | 16.0 | 52.2 |
| Construction | 58.6 | 8.8 | 67.5 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 13.0 | 24.2 | 3.7 | 27.9 | 94.2 | 14.2 | 108.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 53.0 | 30.8 | 83.8 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 15.2 | 21.6 | 15.1 | 36.8 | 83.8 | 52.0 | 135.7 |
| Transport and storage | 24.8 | 4.2 | 29.0 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 10.2 | 35.6 | 7.4 | 43.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 44.3 | 21.2 | 65.6 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 58.9 | 28.8 | 87.7 |
| Community services | 10.0 | 14.6 | 24.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 13.9 | 21.4 | 35.3 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 21.0 | 14.0 | 35.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 15.7 | 32.6 | 23.9 | 56.5 |
| Industry not stated | 29.1 | 18.7 | 47.8 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 16.1 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 49.9 | 32.1 | 82.0 |
| Total(b) | 267.4 | 124.2 | 391.6 | 42.2 | 20.9 | 63.1 | 99.7 | 52.4 | 152.1 | 409.2 | 197.5 | 606.7 |

(a) See the Glossary on page 182 for a definition of Provincial urban areas. (b) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, August 1991, unpublished data, (Table No. CS0068).

PERSONS EMPLOYED AT HOME

Introduction

There are no official ABS statistics about home-based businesses. The statistics presented in Table 4.9 on page 70 are based on the results of an ABS Persons Employed at Home Survey, conducted in association with the March 1992 Labour Force Survey. In this Survey a person employed at home was defined as one who usually worked more hours at home than elsewhere in their main or second job or business. Farmers and Farm hands and assistants are excluded from this survey.

Results of a similar survey, conducted in April 1989, were provided in the previous issue of this publication.

Main Findings

In March 1992, an estimated 7.7 million persons aged 15 and over were employed. Some 308,000 persons (4 per cent) were employed at home, that is they worked more hours at home than elsewhere.

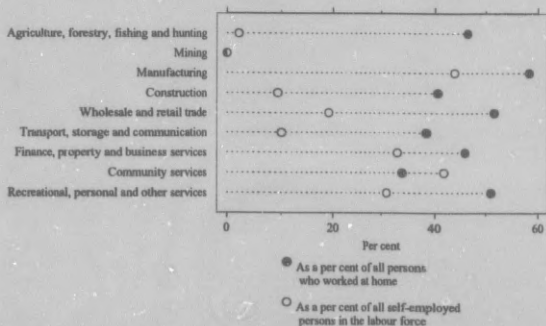
Just under half (46 per cent or 141,700 persons) of those employed at home were self-employed (i.e. in their own business without employees); 50 per cent of males working at home were self-employed and 44 per cent of females.

The statistics presented in Table 4.9 relate to those persons who worked at home who said they were self-employed. They therefore exclude employed wage and salary earners, employers and unpaid family helpers.

Percentage of self-employed persons working at home

Of the estimated 801,000 self-employed persons in the labour force in 1991-92, approximately 18 per cent were persons employed at home. For women the ratio was 35 per cent while for men it was 9 per cent. These percentages are virtually unchanged from the 1989 estimates.

DIAGRAM 4.3 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED AT HOME, MARCH 1992



Estimated number of non-employed businesses run at home

It is possible to estimate the number of non-employed businesses in Australia by applying the average number of self-employed persons per non-employed business derived from Taxation statistics as was done in Chapter 1. Using the same methodology it is estimated that in March 1992 there were about 96,800 non-employed businesses where the self-employed person worked at home, up 18 per cent on the 1989 estimate. This represents about 23 per cent of all non-employed businesses, little changed from the 1989 estimate of 22 per cent.

Characteristics of self-employed persons working at home

Of the estimated 141,700 self-employed persons working at home in March 1992, women outnumbered men by almost two thirds; 26 per cent lived in Victoria, 24 per cent in New South Wales and 22 per cent in Queensland.

- ... industry* The industries with the highest numbers of self-employed persons working at home were, Finance, property and business services (28,300 persons) and Wholesale and retail trade (27,900 persons).
- ... occupation* The largest occupation group for self-employed persons working at home was Clerks (40,200 persons) with the great majority being female (95 per cent). In contrast more males than females were employed in the next two largest occupation groups, Professionals and Tradespersons.
- ... age and birth-place* Thirty one per cent of self-employed persons working at home were in the 35-44 year age group compared with 34 per cent in 1989. In contrast, 24 per cent were in the 45-54 age group, up 5 per cent on the 1989 estimate; 72 per cent were Australian born.
- ... qualifications* A high proportion of self-employed persons working at home have post-school qualifications (56 per cent); the proportion of males with post-school qualifications (67 per cent) was greater than for females (49 per cent).
- ... hours worked* Sixty seven per cent of self-employed persons working at home usually worked less than 35 hours a week at home. For females, 55 per cent worked under 20 hours compared with 26 per cent for males. Some 37 per cent of males worked 40 hours and over compared with 20 per cent for females.
- ... reasons for working at home* The most common reason for beginning work at home was 'to open/operate own/family business (with spouse)'. This was given by 29 per cent of self-employed persons working at home. Other common reasons were, 'wanted office at home/no overheads/no rent' (19 per cent) and 'children too young/preferred to look after children' (16 per cent for all persons and 25 per cent for females).
- ... duration of self-employment* As at March 1992, 57 per cent of self-employed persons working at home had been doing so for less than 5 years while only 9 per cent had been working at home for 20 or more years.

TABLE 4.9 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED AT HOME: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1992

| | <i>Self-employed persons who worked at home</i> | | | <i>As a per cent of all persons who worked at home</i> | | | <i>As a per cent of all self-employed persons in the labour force</i> | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| | — ('000) — | | | — per cent — | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 12.3 | 21.7 | 34.1 | 41.8 | 37.0 | 38.7 | 7.2 | 29.2 | 14.0 |
| Victoria | 13.6 | 23.3 | 36.9 | 53.3 | 40.9 | 44.7 | 9.8 | 34.2 | 17.8 |
| Queensland | 11.4 | 20.1 | 31.5 | 55.1 | 47.9 | 50.2 | 11.2 | 41.3 | 20.9 |
| South Australia | 4.7 | 8.5 | 13.2 | 51.6 | 51.2 | 51.6 | 8.8 | 33.8 | 16.8 |
| Western Australia | 5.9 | 10.8 | 16.8 | 56.2 | 50.9 | 53.0 | 10.1 | 38.1 | 19.3 |
| Tasmania | 1.8 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 58.1 | 55.6 | 56.5 | 13.5 | 47.2 | 24.3 |
| Northern Territory | *0.6 | *0.7 | *1.3 | *66.7 | *41.2 | *50.0 | *26.8 | *77.8 | *41.5 |
| Australian Capital Territory | *0.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | *35.0 | 61.0 | 53.3 | *11.3 | 53.1 | 29.4 |
| <i>Area—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan | 31.4 | 54.5 | 85.9 | 50.9 | 43.0 | 45.6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Non-metropolitan | 19.7 | 36.1 | 55.8 | 49.7 | 45.1 | 46.7 | n.e. | n.a. | n.a. |
| <i>Industry division(a)—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting(b) | *2.0 | *2.4 | 4.4 | *83.3 | *33.8 | 46.3 | *1.5 | *4.1 | 2.3 |
| Mining | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Manufacturing | 10.5 | 11.1 | 21.6 | 64.8 | 53.1 | 58.2 | 31.5 | 68.9 | 43.7 |
| Construction | *1.6 | 13.4 | 15.1 | *37.2 | 40.7 | 40.6 | *1.1 | 77.5 | 9.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 10.8 | 17.1 | 27.9 | 56.3 | 49.0 | 51.6 | 13.3 | 26.6 | 19.2 |
| Transport, storage and communication | * | 5.1 | 5.6 | * | 40.2 | 38.6 | * | 54.3 | 10.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 15.0 | 13.2 | 28.3 | 55.6 | 38.0 | 45.8 | 27.0 | 44.9 | 33.3 |
| Community services | *2.0 | 13.4 | 15.3 | *17.1 | 40.5 | 34.2 | *16.5 | 54.5 | 41.7 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 8.6 | 14.9 | 23.6 | 47.8 | 52.7 | 51.0 | 21.6 | 41.7 | 31.1 |
| <i>Occupation(c)—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers and administrators | 5.8 | 3.8 | 9.5 | 35.4 | 33.9 | 34.4 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Professionals | 16.1 | 14.3 | 30.5 | 46.7 | 56.5 | 51.0 | 37.8 | 50.2 | 42.9 |
| Para-professionals | *1.3 | *0.9 | *2.2 | *68.4 | *52.9 | *61.1 | *9.8 | *25.0 | *13.0 |
| Tradespersons | 15.8 | 10.7 | 26.5 | 77.1 | 76.4 | 76.8 | 9.3 | 55.7 | 14.1 |
| Clerks | *1.9 | 38.3 | 40.2 | *25.0 | 33.8 | 33.2 | *59.4 | 74.2 | 73.4 |
| Salespersons and personal services workers | 6.3 | 16.1 | 22.4 | 59.4 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 15.6 | 32.4 | 24.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | *1.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | *39.4 | 53.8 | 49.0 | *2.2 | 39.8 | 7.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | *2.5 | *3.0 | 5.6 | *38.5 | *38.0 | 38.9 | *4.5 | *17.1 | 7.6 |
| <i>Age—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | *1.7 | *2.9 | 4.6 | *28.3 | *39.7 | 34.6 | *5.0 | *21.2 | 9.7 |
| 25-34 | 7.3 | 26.5 | 33.8 | 54.9 | 46.9 | 48.4 | 5.7 | 43.7 | 17.9 |
| 35-44 | 13.2 | 30.1 | 43.3 | 45.8 | 40.3 | 41.9 | 9.1 | 37.0 | 14.8 |
| 45-54 | 14.3 | 19.2 | 33.5 | 53.6 | 45.4 | 48.6 | 11.5 | 31.6 | 18.1 |
| 55-64 | 11.2 | 9.3 | 20.5 | 55.7 | 46.0 | 50.9 | 13.7 | 30.8 | 18.3 |
| 65 and over | *3.3 | *2.7 | 6.0 | *51.6 | *46.6 | 49.2 | 10.4 | 27.0 | 14.4 |
| <i>Birthplace—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Born in Australia | 33.5 | 68.5 | 102.0 | 49.2 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 8.4 | 35.6 | 17.3 |
| Born outside Australia | 17.6 | 22.1 | 39.7 | 53.0 | 42.3 | 46.5 | 12.0 | 34.4 | 18.9 |
| Born in main English speaking countries | 9.7 | 11.8 | 21.5 | 53.9 | 40.0 | 45.3 | 15.9 | 42.0 | 24.1 |
| Born in other countries | 7.9 | 10.3 | 18.2 | 52.0 | 45.4 | 48.0 | 9.3 | 28.5 | 15.0 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4.9 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED AT HOME: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX,
AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1992 — *continued*

| | Self-employed persons who worked at home | | | As a per cent of all persons who worked at home | | |
|--|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| | — ('000) — | | | — per cent — | | |
| Whether job worked at home was(e)— | | | | | | |
| Main job | 43.9 | 82.7 | 126.5 | 49.5 | 43.0 | 45.0 |
| Second job | 7.2 | 8.0 | 15.2 | 57.6 | 55.9 | 56.7 |
| Number of hours usually worked at home(e)— | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 13.4 | 49.8 | 63.2 | 58.3 | 42.9 | 45.5 |
| 20-29 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 20.3 | 53.7 | 38.8 | 43.5 |
| 30-34 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 11.9 | 57.0 | 57.4 | 57.2 |
| 35-39 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 51.6 | 45.4 | 47.7 |
| 40 and over | 19.1 | 18.0 | 37.1 | 43.4 | 47.1 | 45.1 |
| Main reason began working at home(e)— | | | | | | |
| Wanted office at home/no overheads/no rent | 13.9 | 13.2 | 27.1 | 50.9 | 56.4 | 53.3 |
| Did not want to travel to work | *0.8 | *1.6 | *2.4 | *47.1 | *37.2 | *40.7 |
| Flexible working hours | *2.8 | 5.5 | 8.3 | *43.8 | 47.0 | 45.9 |
| Unable to find suitable child care | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Children too young/preferred to look after children | * | 22.2 | 22.7 | * | 45.9 | 46.0 |
| Reached retirement age | *3.4 | * | 4.1 | *69.4 | * | 70.7 |
| No other work available | 4.8 | 4.2 | 9.0 | 58.5 | 45.2 | 51.4 |
| To help spouse | * | 10.6 | 10.8 | * | 34.3 | 34.3 |
| To open/operate own/family business (with spouse) | 15.8 | 25.5 | 41.3 | 60.8 | 47.3 | 51.7 |
| Family trust company | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 9.1 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 37.0 | 29.6 | 33.2 |
| Time in job worked at home(e)— | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | 29.1 | 51.1 | 80.2 | 49.4 | 45.8 | 47.0 |
| 5 and under 10 years | 8.6 | 18.1 | 26.6 | 50.3 | 42.4 | 44.6 |
| 10 and under 15 years | 5.7 | 8.7 | 14.4 | 53.3 | 38.2 | 43.0 |
| 15 and under 20 years | *2.6 | 5.4 | 8.1 | *43.3 | 39.1 | 40.9 |
| 20 years and over | 5.1 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 60.0 | 46.5 | 50.8 |
| Educational attainment(e)— | | | | | | |
| With post-school qualifications | 34.2 | 44.8 | 79.1 | 50.1 | 45.0 | 47.1 |
| Without post-school qualifications | 16.9 | 45.1 | 62.0 | 51.8 | 42.6 | 44.8 |
| Attended highest level of secondary school available | 6.1 | 10.2 | 16.3 | 50.4 | 42.5 | 45.2 |
| Did not attend highest level of secondary school available | 10.7 | 34.7 | 45.4 | 52.5 | 42.6 | 44.5 |
| Other(d) | * | *0.8 | *0.8 | * | *88.9 | *88.9 |
| Still at school | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Total(e) | 51.1 | 90.6 | 141.7 | 50.5 | 43.8 | 46.0 |

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) Farmers and Farm hands and assistants have been excluded from this survey. (c) Occupation categories as defined in the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986* (1222.0). (d) Includes persons who never attended school and 'not determined'. (e) Data as a per cent of all self-employed persons in the labour force are not available.

Source: *Persons Employed at Home, Australia, March 1992* (6275.0), and unpublished data.

**Geographic location
of persons working
from home**

The statistics presented in Table 4.10 below have been compiled from data collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The statistics show that as at 6 August 1991, an estimated 127,000 persons in the non-agricultural private sector in Australia worked from home.

An estimated 64 per cent (64 per cent of males and 65 per cent of females) of self-employed persons working from home were located in Australian capital cities; between States the proportion varied from lows of 39 per cent and 45 per cent for Tasmania and Queensland respectively to over 70 per cent in Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

**TABLE 4.10 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED AT HOME
STATE BY INDUSTRY BY AREA, AUGUST 1991
(^{'000})**

| | Capital city | | | Provincial urban(a) | | | Other | | | Total | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <i>New South Wales—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 5.6 |
| Construction | 0.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 2.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 9.2 |
| Transport and storage | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 4.2 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 10.3 |
| Community services | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 6.2 |
| <i>Total(b)</i> | <i>12.2</i> | <i>15.0</i> | <i>27.2</i> | <i>1.8</i> | <i>2.8</i> | <i>4.6</i> | <i>4.7</i> | <i>5.7</i> | <i>10.4</i> | <i>18.7</i> | <i>23.3</i> | <i>42.2</i> |
| <i>Victoria—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 2.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 5.6 |
| Construction | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 |
| Transport and storage | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 3.3 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 7.2 |
| Community services | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.7 |
| <i>Total(b)</i> | <i>11.0</i> | <i>13.4</i> | <i>24.4</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>1.3</i> | <i>2.1</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>3.9</i> | <i>7.0</i> | <i>15.3</i> | <i>18.4</i> | <i>33.7</i> |
| <i>Queensland—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| Construction | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 5.4 |
| Transport and storage | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.3 |
| Community services | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| <i>Total(b)</i> | <i>4.4</i> | <i>6.6</i> | <i>11.0</i> | <i>2.2</i> | <i>3.0</i> | <i>5.2</i> | <i>3.6</i> | <i>4.4</i> | <i>8.0</i> | <i>10.1</i> | <i>14.1</i> | <i>24.2</i> |
| <i>South Australia—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Transport and storage | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Community services | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| <i>Total(b)</i> | <i>2.7</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>6.5</i> | .. | .. | .. | <i>1.4</i> | <i>1.7</i> | <i>3.1</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>5.6</i> | <i>9.6</i> |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 4.10 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED AT HOME
STATE BY INDUSTRY BY AREA, AUGUST 1991 — continued
(*000)

| | Capital city | | | Provincial urban(a) | | | Other | | | Total | | |
|---|--------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Western Australia— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Construction | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Transport and storage | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Community services | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Total(b) | 3.5 | 5.6 | 9.1 | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 11.8 |
| Tasmania— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Construction | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Transport and storage | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Community services | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Total(b) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| Northern Territory— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| Construction | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | — | — | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Transport and storage | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Community services | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total(b) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Australian Capital Territory— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Transport and storage | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finance, property and business services | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Community services | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total(b) | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.9 | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Total Australia— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 5.8 | 6.4 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 17.9 |
| Construction | 2.4 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 14.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 8.4 | 9.3 | 17.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 28.6 |
| Transport and storage | 0.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 5.9 |
| Finance, property and business services | 11.2 | 10.1 | 21.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 28.3 |
| Community services | 2.0 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 14.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 4.4 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 17.7 |
| Total(b) | 35.3 | 46.5 | 81.7 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 17.8 | 32.3 | 55.2 | 72.0 | 127.2 |

(a) See the Glossary on page 182 for a definition of Provincial urban areas. (b) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, August 1991, unpublished data, (Table No. C50068).

1991 CENSUS



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VERY SMALL BUSINESS INDUSTRY PROFILES

Introduction

The industry profiles presented in Tables 4.11 and 4.12 were collected as part of the ABS Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys program. In this program, information was collected using a common framework of reporting units (management units and establishments) and data concepts, and in accordance with the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983*. For the Manufacturing industry, the statistics refer to single establishment management units with employment of less than four persons. Non-employed businesses are excluded. The Retail trade statistics refer to management units with employment (including employees, working proprietors and partners) of less than five persons. For very small businesses a more limited range of data items are collected than is the case for larger businesses.

The industries for which profiles are presented in this Section are:

- Manufacturing 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91
- Retail trade 1985-86 and 1991-92

Profiles for selected Service industries and the Construction industry were presented in the previous issue of this publication. Later estimates are not, as yet, available.

The Manufacturing industry

Summary of findings

The statistics presented in Table 4.11 were collected as part of the Manufacturing Censuses held in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 and relate to single establishment management units with employment of less than four persons at 30 June in each reference year.

There were around 11,955 very small manufacturing establishments operating in 1990-91, representing about 29 per cent of the total number of manufacturing establishments operating in 1990-91.

An estimated 26,281 persons worked in very small manufacturing businesses in 1990-91. This represented 2.7 per cent of the total work force engaged in Manufacturing in 1990-91.

The Wood, wood products and furniture industry was the most significant industry, accounting for 19 per cent of very small businesses, 19 per cent of employment and 16 per cent of turnover.

Comparability of 1989-90 and 1990-91 data with previous estimates

The system used to update business information on the ABS Business Register has been recently upgraded (See the Technical notes for further details). As a result of this exercise, a significant number of businesses which should have been included in previous Manufacturing censuses and were not, were detected. Analysis indicates that the level of undercoverage on the ABS Business Register has been fairly constant since 1982. Data for 1988-89, therefore, have been amended (except for establishment counts) to maintain comparability with the 1989-90 and 1990-91 estimates. It should be noted, however, that the 1983-84 estimates published in the previous edition included non-employed businesses.

Care should be taken when comparing counts of manufacturing establishments over time. Changes in definition and periodic large-scale coverage enhancement exercises result in breaks in continuity. Establishment counts should, therefore, be treated as broadly indicative at a point in time rather than as precise measures. For further details on the factors that have impacted in recent years on counts of Manufacturing establishments, users should refer to the Appendix of the publication, *Manufacturing Industry Australia, 1989-90* (8221.0).

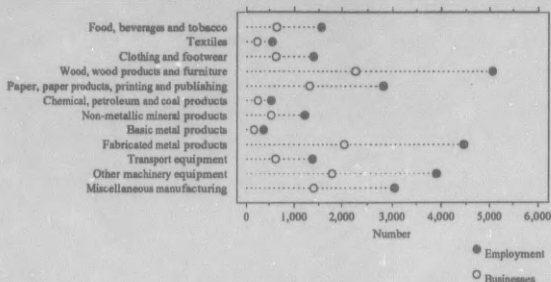
TABLE 4.11 SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FOUR PERSONS:
DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AUSTRALIA

| ASIC code | Industry | Businesses at end June | Employment at end June(a) | | | Wages and salaries(b) | Turnover |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Males | Females | Persons | | |
| | | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$m | \$m |
| <i>1988-89—</i> | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverages and tobacco | 616 | 874 | 617 | 1,491 | 15.3 | 92.4 |
| 23 | Textiles | 202 | 274 | 186 | 460 | 4.4 | 21.8 |
| 24 | Clothing and footwear | 588 | 562 | 784 | 1,364 | 10.9 | 54.1 |
| 25 | Wood, wood products and furniture | 2,230 | 4,022 | 1,169 | 5,191 | 46.6 | 244.2 |
| 26 | Paper, paper products, printing and publishing | 1,228 | 1,611 | 1,169 | 2,780 | 33.5 | 160.9 |
| 27 | Chemical, petroleum and coal products | 208 | 320 | 125 | 445 | 5.6 | 35.0 |
| 28 | Non-metallic mineral products | 430 | 694 | 284 | 978 | 9.5 | 55.5 |
| 29 | Basic metal products | 142 | 240 | 73 | 313 | 3.5 | 22.4 |
| 31 | Fabricated metal products | 1,842 | 3,084 | 1,067 | 4,151 | 48.3 | 228.3 |
| 32 | Transport equipment | 575 | 953 | 1,221 | 1,221 | 12.5 | 59.6 |
| 33 | Other machinery and equipment | 1,576 | 2,337 | 1,169 | 3,506 | 45.2 | 206.5 |
| 34 | Miscellaneous manufacturing | 1,387 | 2,080 | 965 | 3,045 | 30.7 | 148.9 |
| <i>21-34 Total manufacturing</i> | | <i>11,024</i> | <i>17,030</i> | <i>7,871</i> | <i>24,901</i> | <i>265.1</i> | <i>1,329.2</i> |
| <i>1989-90—</i> | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverages and tobacco | 574 | 837 | 552 | 1,389 | 16.1 | 106.0 |
| 23 | Textiles | 226 | 312 | 202 | 514 | 7.2 | 35.5 |
| 24 | Clothing and footwear | 603 | 583 | 750 | 1,333 | 17.7 | 77.7 |
| 25 | Wood, wood products and furniture | 2,177 | 3,787 | 1,249 | 5,036 | 67.4 | 314.2 |
| 26 | Paper, paper products, printing and publishing | 1,347 | 1,756 | 1,217 | 2,973 | 52.9 | 215.1 |
| 27 | Chemical, petroleum and coal products | 245 | 349 | 163 | 512 | 8.8 | 49.9 |
| 28 | Non-metallic mineral products | 454 | 691 | 324 | 1,015 | 15.4 | 75.7 |
| 29 | Basic metal products | 155 | 268 | 99 | 367 | 6.9 | 32.9 |
| 31 | Fabricated metal products | 1,882 | 2,960 | 1,139 | 4,099 | 67.6 | 289.4 |
| 32 | Transport equipment | 586 | 1,007 | 310 | 1,317 | 20.2 | 83.3 |
| 33 | Other machinery and equipment | 1,775 | 2,525 | 1,325 | 3,850 | 68.9 | 292.4 |
| 34 | Miscellaneous manufacturing | 1,443 | 2,158 | 1,031 | 3,189 | 49.2 | 199.7 |
| <i>21-34 Total manufacturing</i> | | <i>11,467</i> | <i>17,233</i> | <i>8,361</i> | <i>25,594</i> | <i>398.4</i> | <i>1,771.9</i> |
| <i>1990-91—</i> | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Food, beverages and tobacco | 655 | (c) | (c) | 1,558 | 22.3 | 144.9 |
| 23 | Textiles | 242 | (c) | (c) | 560 | 8.9 | 53.7 |
| 24 | Clothing and footwear | 637 | (c) | (c) | 1,393 | 20.4 | 100.3 |
| 25 | Wood, wood products and furniture | 2,275 | (c) | (c) | 5,061 | 77.4 | 375.3 |
| 26 | Paper, paper products, printing and publishing | 1,304 | (c) | (c) | 2,814 | 48.8 | 212.9 |
| 27 | Chemical, petroleum and coal products | 257 | (c) | (c) | 542 | 10.8 | 92.9 |
| 28 | Non-metallic mineral products | 540 | (c) | (c) | 1,212 | 21.8 | 111.8 |
| 29 | Basic metal products | 170 | (c) | (c) | 380 | 8.0 | 158.9 |
| 31 | Fabricated metal products | 2,053 | (c) | (c) | 4,449 | 81.4 | 361.8 |
| 32 | Transport equipment | 629 | (c) | (c) | 1,367 | 24.4 | 105.4 |
| 33 | Other machinery and equipment | 1,795 | (c) | (c) | 3,906 | 74.1 | 327.7 |
| 34 | Miscellaneous manufacturing | 1,398 | (c) | (c) | 3,039 | 51.0 | 219.8 |
| <i>21-34 Total manufacturing</i> | | <i>11,955</i> | <i>(c)</i> | <i>(c)</i> | <i>26,281</i> | <i>449.3</i> | <i>2,365.5</i> |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) No comparable data available.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations, Australia* (8205.0); *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8221.0).

DIAGRAM 4.4 SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES
EMPLOYING LESS THAN FOUR PERSONS, BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1990-91



The Retail trade Industry

Summary of findings

The statistics presented in Table 4.12 on page 80, were collected as part of the 1985-86 and 1991-92 Retail Censuses.

There were an estimated 107,900 very small Retailers in 1991-92, an increase of 4 per cent on the 1985-86 estimate of 103,600. These very small businesses accounted for 68 per cent of all Retail trade businesses in 1991-92, compared to the 1985-86 estimate of 74 per cent.

As at June 1992, very small businesses employed just over 264,000 persons, an increase of 8 per cent on the June 1986 estimate of 245,000 persons. Twenty-six per cent of all employment in the Retail trade industry was in very small businesses as at June 1992, compared to the June 1986 estimate of 27 per cent.

The turnover of very small businesses in 1991-92 was \$25,253 million, an increase of 51 per cent from 1985-86. Nineteen per cent of all turnover in the Retail trade industry in 1991-92 was generated by very small businesses, the same percentage as 1985-86.

In 1991-92, the largest group of very small Retail trade businesses operated as Food stores, accounting for 29 per cent of the total number of businesses, 30 per cent of employment and 28 per cent of turnover.

TABLE 4.12 RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP(a), AUSTRALIA

| ASIC group | Industry | Businesses at end June No. | Employment at end June No. | Wages and salaries \$m | Turnover \$m |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1985-86— | | | | | |
| 481 | Department and general stores | 16 | 41 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| 484 | Clothing, fabric and furniture stores | 15,488 | 34,197 | 187.7 | 2,235.9 |
| 485 | Household appliance and hardware stores | 9,823 | 22,862 | 126.0 | 1,434.9 |
| 486 | Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers | 22,792 | 56,527 | 368.3 | 5,124.6 |
| 488 | Food stores | 36,163 | 87,783 | 284.7 | 5,403.0 |
| 489 | Other retailers | 19,304 | 43,820 | 201.1 | 2,536.8 |
| Total Retail trade | | 103,586 | 245,230 | 1,168.1 | 16,738.7 |
| 1991-92(b)— | | | | | |
| 481 | Department and general stores | 11 | 29 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| 484 | Clothing, fabric and furniture stores | 16,912 | 39,318 | 335.9 | 3,663.8 |
| 485 | Household appliance and hardware stores | 11,740 | 29,166 | 241.0 | 2,570.3 |
| 486 | Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers | 23,963 | 60,976 | 613.9 | 7,601.8 |
| 488 | Food stores | 31,340 | 79,598 | 361.5 | 6,989.0 |
| 489 | Other retailers | 23,902 | 55,576 | 358.4 | 4,426.2 |
| Total Retail trade | | 107,890 | 264,663 | 1,910.9 | 25,253.0 |




(a) The 1991-92 Retail Census used the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0) as its prime industry classification. However, each location was also coded in accordance with the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0), allowing the compilation of ASIC tables in this publication. Because of coding difficulties, some ASIC categories may be slightly deficient, particularly where the categories have been abolished or split in the revised ANZSIC classification. ASIC Groups most effected are 481 and 486. (b) The scope of the 1991-92 Retail Census excluded homebased businesses, door to door sellers, direct marketers and those motor vehicle dealers selling mainly to other businesses.

Source: Retail Census, 1985-86, unpublished data; Retail Census, 1991-92, unpublished data.

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Persons per sq km

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- 250 to 500
- 200 to 250
- Less than 200



★ Center of 5km radius

■ Census Collection District

— Major roads

~ Coastline

Produced by Statistical Mapping Unit

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1991

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ABS CONTACT NUMBERS ARE LISTED TOWARDS THE BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

CHAPTER 5

SELECTED NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents selected statistics at a national, and where available, State level which relate to small businesses. Unless otherwise specified, small business in this chapter refer to non-agricultural businesses with less than 20 employees regardless of industry.

All of the data presented are derived from ABS sources except for statistics relating to bankruptcies which have been provided by the Attorney-General's Department. The ABS statistics cover:

- Earnings and hours;
- Major labour costs;
- Training expenditure;
- Research and experimental development.

'Employer size' in this chapter refers to the number of employees except for statistics about research and development, where 'employer size' refers to total employment.

BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

The statistics presented here are from the Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act, 1966*. As official statistics on failures in small business are limited, bankruptcy statistics, especially in the area of 'business' bankruptcies, provide a useful indicator of the extent of small business failures.

Bankruptcy statistics can be classified as 'business' bankruptcies, involving an employer or self-employed person, or as 'non-business' bankruptcies, involving a wage or salary earner or a person not gainfully employed. However, the limitation to this is that a bankruptcy is categorised as 'business' if the individual concerned indicates any business involvement in the five years preceding bankruptcy, even though the cause of bankruptcy may bear no relation to that business.

Bankruptcy data does not cover the entire range of business failures as some failures result in the forced sale or closure of a business without bankruptcy proceedings.

Other limitations on the use of bankruptcy statistics as an indicator of small business failure are as follows:

- they relate to individuals only and several bankruptcies may result from a single business failure;
- a small number of business bankruptcies relate to larger businesses;
- business bankruptcies tend to take longer to process than non-business bankruptcies and the figures appearing in the official statistics for a year could relate to business failures going back as far as three years;
- totals for number of business bankruptcies and non-business bankruptcies do not always reconcile with total bankruptcies because of the failure of some registered trustees to provide complete and accurate information.

Analysis of data

... bankruptcies at
record levels

Table 5.1 shows that between 1982-83 and 1989-90 total bankruptcies increased by 66 per cent while business bankruptcies increased by 24 per cent. Reflecting the recession, bankruptcies during 1990-91 and 1991-92 reached record levels. In 1990-91, total and business bankruptcies rose by 53 per cent and 43 per cent respectively on their 1989-90 levels. Numbers of new bankruptcies continued to rise in 1991-92 representing a further 28 per cent increase in both total and business bankruptcies.

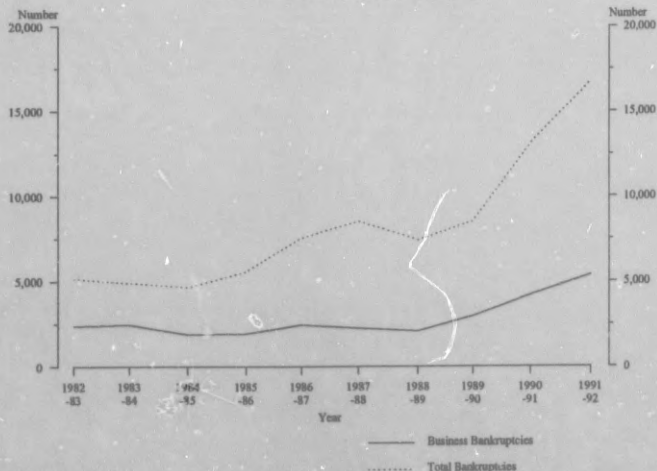
TABLE 5.1 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA

| Year | Number of business bankruptcies | Per cent change on previous year | Total number of bankruptcies | Per cent change on previous year |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1982-83 | 2,385 | ... | 5,156 | ... |
| 1983-84 | 2,477 | 3.9 | 4,909 | -4.8 |
| 1984-85 | 1,879 | -24.1 | 4,664 | -5.0 |
| 1985-86 | 1,921 | 2.2 | 5,581 | 19.7 |
| 1986-87 | 2,446 | 27.3 | 7,534 | 35.0 |
| 1987-88 | 2,259 | -7.6 | 8,504 | 12.9 |
| 1988-89 | 2,088 | -7.6 | 7,435 | -12.6 |
| 1989-90 | 2,947 | 41.1 | 8,552 | 15.0 |
| 1990-91 | 4,203 | 42.6 | 13,091 | 53.1 |
| 1991-92 | 5,387 | 28.2 | 16,780 | 28.2 |

Source: Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966

According to the Attorney-General's annual report for 1991-92, business bankruptcies accounted for 57 per cent of all bankruptcies in 1972-73. By 1985-86 this proportion had declined to 34 per cent of all bankruptcies, a ratio of two non-business bankrupts for every one business bankrupt. This ratio has continued through to 1991-92.

DIAGRAM 5.1 BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA



... number of bankruptcies by State

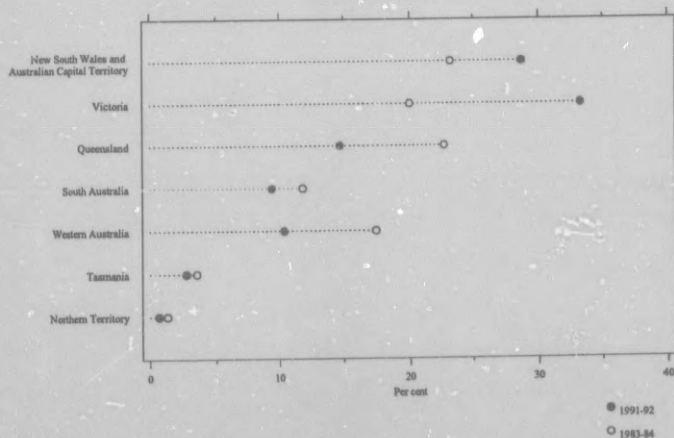
Table 5.2 shows the distribution of business bankruptcies by State. All States showed an increase in the number of business bankruptcies between 1983-84 and 1991-92. In 1983-84 NSW/ACT and Queensland were the States with the highest proportion of Australia's business bankruptcies (23 per cent each). By 1991-92, NSW/ACT accounted for 29 per cent of all business bankruptcies while Queensland's share had fallen to 15 per cent. In contrast, the number of business bankruptcies in Victoria more than trebled between 1983-84 and 1991-92. In 1983-84, one fifth of Australia's bankruptcies occurred in Victoria, by 1991-92 this proportion had increased to one third.

TABLE 5.2 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES BY STATE

| State | Number of business bankruptcies | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1983-84 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 |
| New South Wales and ACT | 577 | 715 | 1,150 | 1,549 |
| Victoria | 495 | 899 | 1,177 | 1,795 |
| Queensland | 564 | 504 | 738 | 794 |
| South Australia | 293 | 356 | 484 | 508 |
| Western Australia | 431 | 344 | 470 | 559 |
| Tasmania | 86 | 96 | 143 | 143 |
| Northern Territory | 31 | 33 | 41 | 39 |
| Total Australia | 2,477 | 2,947 | 4,203 | 5,387 |

Source: Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

DIAGRAM 5.1 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES BY STATE



The impact of the economic recession has varied between States and this is reflected to some degree in the bankruptcy data. Between 1989-90 and 1991-92 business bankruptcies in NSW/ACT and Victoria increased by 117 per cent and 100 per cent respectively. Over the same period business bankruptcies in Western Australia increased by 63 per cent, Queensland by 58 per cent, Tasmania by 49 per cent and South Australia by 43 per cent, while the Northern Territory showed an increase of only 18 per cent.

... major causes of
bankruptcy

The major causes of business bankruptcies are summarised in Table 5.3. It is important to note that causes are self-attributed and are subsequently classified and categorised from information provided by the bankrupts themselves.

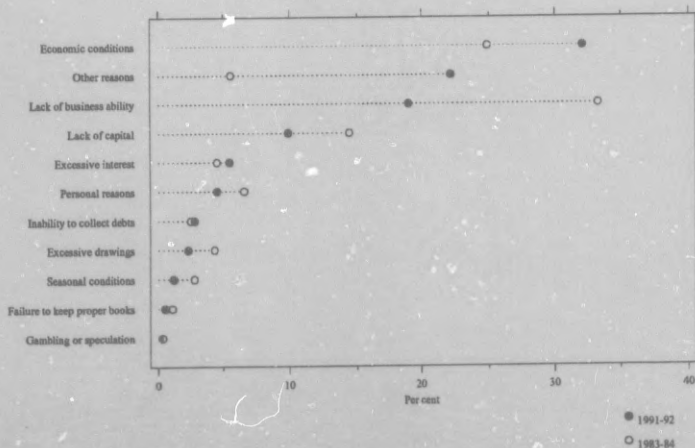
TABLE 5.3 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA
(per cent)

| Major cause attributed | 1983-84 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lack of capital | 14.4 | 20.0 | 12.7 | 9.9 |
| Lack of business ability | 33.3 | 24.1 | 22.7 | 19.0 |
| Failure to keep proper books | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Economic conditions | 24.9 | 17.7 | 29.8 | 32.1 |
| Seasonal conditions | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Excessive interest | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| Inability to collect debts | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Excessive drawings | 4.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Gambling or speculation | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Personal reasons | 6.6 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 4.5 |
| Other reasons | 5.6 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 22.2 |

Source: Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966.

In 1991-92 economic conditions were given as the major cause of business bankruptcy in 32 per cent of cases. Other major reasons were lack of business ability, 19 per cent, and lack of sufficient working capital, 10 per cent. In 1983-84 lack of business ability was given as the major cause of business bankruptcies in 33 per cent of cases, followed by economic conditions, 25 per cent, and lack of capital, 14 per cent.

DIAGRAM 5.3 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA



AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS

Introduction

The statistics presented in Tables 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 are derived from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours conducted in May each year. The Tables show, by size of firm, the distribution of earnings, average weekly total earnings, average weekly total hours paid for, and average hourly earnings by full-time adult non-managerial employees in the non-agricultural private sector.

Distribution of Earnings

... all employees

The estimated median weekly total earnings of all full-time adult non-managerial private sector employees in May 1992 was \$498.40. Median weekly total earnings for male employees were \$528.90, and for females \$451.20. (Median earnings refers to the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups of employees, one half having amounts below the median and the other half having amounts above it).

Between May 1991 and May 1992 estimated median weekly earnings increased by 1.3 per cent; a decline of 0.2 per cent for males and an increase of 3.2 per cent for females.

... small business employees

For employees working in businesses with less than 20 employees, estimated median weekly total earnings in May 1992 were \$451.20; for males \$476.10, and for females \$416.40.

Between May 1991 and May 1992 estimated median weekly earnings for small business employees increased by 2.6 per cent; 3.0 per cent for males, and 3.7 per cent for females.

Diagram 5.4 and Table 5.4 show the distribution in May 1992 of male and female weekly total earnings for full-time adult non-managerial employees working in businesses with less than 20 employees and compares it with the distribution for employees working in larger businesses. As indicated, there is a greater concentration of males and females in the lower earning ranges in small businesses than in larger businesses. This is especially true for males, where 18.2 per cent of small business employees have weekly total earnings between \$400.00 and \$449.00 compared to only 13.7 per cent in larger business. For

DIAGRAM 5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY LEVELS OF WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1992

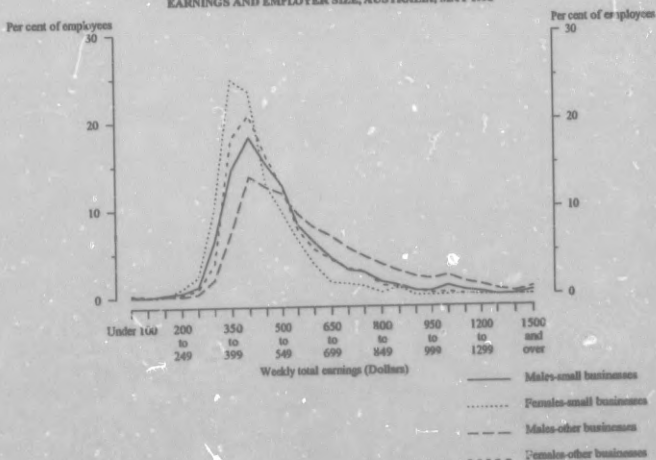


TABLE 5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES BY LEVELS OF WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1992

| | Employer size group | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Less than 20 | | 20 or more | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| | PER CENT | | | |
| Weekly total earnings(\$)— | | | | |
| Under 100 | *0.0 | *0.0 | *0.2 | *0.3 |
| 100 and under 150 | *0.0 | *0.0 | *0.1 | *0.1 |
| 150 and under 200 | *0.3 | (*) | *0.2 | *0.2 |
| 200 and under 250 | *0.5 | *1.0 | *0.1 | *0.3 |
| 250 and under 300 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| 300 and under 350 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| 350 and under 400 | 14.5 | 24.8 | 7.4 | 18.0 |
| 400 and under 450 | 18.2 | 23.4 | 13.7 | 20.8 |
| 450 and under 500 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 16.0 |
| 500 and under 550 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 12.5 |
| 550 and under 600 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 9.4 | 7.7 |
| 600 and under 650 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 5.4 |
| 650 and under 700 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 4.2 |
| 700 and under 750 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 3.1 |
| 750 and under 800 | 2.7 | *1.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 |
| 800 and under 850 | 1.6 | *0.4 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| 850 and under 900 | 1.2 | *1.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| 900 and under 950 | *0.6 | *0.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| 950 and under 1,000 | *0.5 | *0.0 | 1.9 | *0.3 |
| 1,000 and under 1,100 | 1.1 | (*) | 2.3 | *0.4 |
| 1,100 and under 1,200 | *0.6 | (*) | 1.5 | *0.1 |
| 1,200 and under 1,300 | *0.4 | *0.0 | 1.2 | *0.1 |
| 1,300 and under 1,400 | *0.0 | *0.0 | 0.7 | *0.0 |
| 1,400 and under 1,500 | (*) | *0.0 | 0.4 | *0.0 |
| 1,500 and over | *0.5 | *0.0 | 0.9 | *0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | ('000) | | | |
| Total employees | 375.5 | 216.6 | 930.0 | 538.6 |
| | DOLLARS | | | |
| 25th percentile | 401.70 | 370.00 | 453.60 | 402.60 |
| 50th percentile (median) | 476.10 | 416.40 | 556.20 | 464.30 |
| 75th percentile | 580.20 | 500.40 | 721.10 | 560.00 |
| Mean earnings | 519.90 | 445.30 | 619.30 | 499.50 |

Source: Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 1992, unpublished data.

both employer size groups there is a greater concentration of females in the lower earning ranges than males.

Average weekly total hours and earnings

As shown in Table 5.5, in May 1992, full-time adult non-managerial private sector employees in businesses with less than 20 employees worked, on average, 2.7 per cent less paid hours per week than employees in businesses with 100 or more employees and 1.8 per cent less hours than the average for all employees. Average weekly total earnings were about 10.7 per cent less than the average for all employees and about 17.0 per cent below average weekly earnings for employees in businesses employing 100 or more staff.

Average weekly earnings in businesses with less than 20 employees were \$492.60 giving an hourly rate of \$12.50, while across all businesses average weekly earnings were \$551.60 per employee - \$13.80 per hour. For businesses employing 100 or more employees the equivalent estimates were \$593.20 per employee and \$14.70 per hour respectively. On an average hourly earnings basis, employees in businesses with less than 20 employees earned about 9.4 per cent less than average hourly earnings across all businesses and 15.0 per cent less than wage and salary earners working in businesses with 100 or more employees.

DIAGRAM 5.5 FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES,
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, MAY 1992

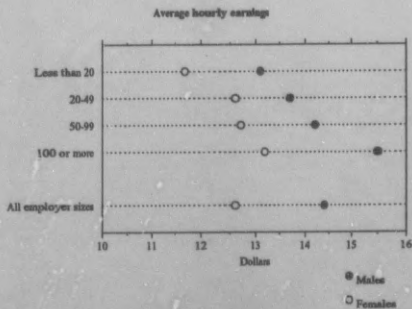
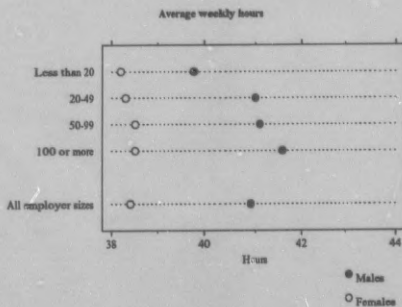
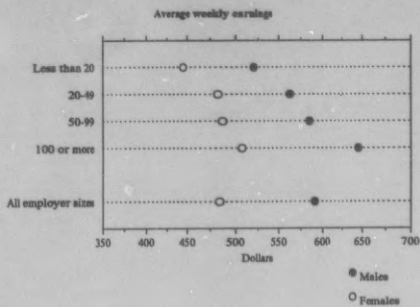


TABLE 5.5 MEDIAN AND AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

| | Employer size group | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total |
| MAY 1990 | | | | | |
| MEDIAN EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 451.10 | 504.50 | 502.10 | 557.60 | 514.10 |
| Females | 386.30 | 411.60 | 416.70 | 434.90 | 414.80 |
| Persons | 422.40 | 469.80 | 465.80 | 508.40 | 474.50 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 489.80 | 542.20 | 537.90 | 617.70 | 567.20 |
| Females | 407.10 | 433.30 | 437.50 | 462.50 | 441.00 |
| Persons | 459.80 | 505.80 | 502.60 | 566.00 | 523.90 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours) | | | | | |
| Males | 40.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 41.7 |
| Females | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.6 |
| Persons | 39.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 40.6 |
| AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 12.10 | 13.10 | 13.00 | 14.60 | 13.60 |
| Females | 10.60 | 11.20 | 11.30 | 11.90 | 11.40 |
| Persons | 11.60 | 12.50 | 12.40 | 13.70 | 12.90 |
| MAY 1991 | | | | | |
| MEDIAN EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 462.10 | 522.00 | 571.00 | 570.20 | 530.20 |
| Females | 401.60 | 448.10 | 444.10 | 451.50 | 437.40 |
| Persons | 439.80 | 488.40 | 529.50 | 515.20 | 491.80 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 498.20 | 566.40 | 632.90 | 630.50 | 588.30 |
| Females | 429.30 | 476.60 | 469.00 | 482.50 | 466.30 |
| Persons | 473.80 | 534.10 | 584.10 | 577.80 | 545.70 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours) | | | | | |
| Males | 39.9 | 40.7 | 42.5 | 41.3 | 41.0 |
| Females | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.5 |
| Persons | 39.4 | 40.0 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 40.1 |
| AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 12.50 | 13.90 | 14.90 | 15.30 | 14.30 |
| Females | 11.20 | 12.30 | 12.30 | 12.50 | 12.10 |
| Persons | 12.00 | 13.40 | 14.20 | 14.30 | 13.60 |
| MAY 1992 | | | | | |
| MEDIAN EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 476.10 | 518.40 | 526.80 | 579.80 | 528.90 |
| Females | 416.40 | 453.30 | 461.10 | 471.10 | 451.20 |
| Persons | 451.40 | 490.80 | 498.20 | 530.10 | 498.40 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 519.90 | 563.00 | 584.70 | 645.20 | 590.70 |
| Females | 445.30 | 482.70 | 487.10 | 506.70 | 483.90 |
| Persons | 492.60 | 536.80 | 547.40 | 593.20 | 551.60 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours) | | | | | |
| Males | 39.8 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 40.9 |
| Females | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.4 |
| Persons | 39.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 |
| AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars) | | | | | |
| Males | 13.10 | 13.70 | 14.20 | 15.50 | 14.40 |
| Females | 11.70 | 12.60 | 12.70 | 13.20 | 12.60 |
| Persons | 12.50 | 13.40 | 13.70 | 14.70 | 13.80 |

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0), and unpublished data.

In businesses with less than 20 employees, males worked an average 1.6 more paid hours than females; had a 12.0 per cent higher average hourly rate of pay, and 16.8 per cent higher average total weekly earnings.

... by State

As shown in Table 5.6, in May 1992 the Northern Territory had the highest average weekly total earnings for businesses with less than 20 employees (\$537.10) and the highest paid hours per week (40.6 hours), while Queensland had the lowest total weekly earnings (\$460.00). Tasmania had the lowest average weekly total hours paid (38.2 hours). The Northern Territory had the highest average hourly earnings (\$13.20), while Queensland (\$11.60) had the lowest.

DIAGRAM 5.6 FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, SMALL BUSINESS BY STATE, MAY 1992

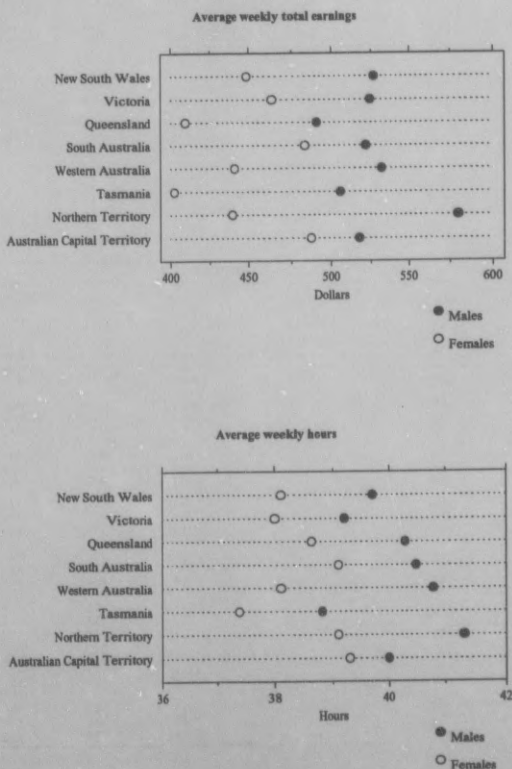


TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY

| | | Employer size group | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | |
| NEW SOUTH WALES | | | | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 498.0 | 563.7 | 570.6 | 633.8 | 584.9 |
| | 1991 | 498.6 | 582.1 | 600.8 | 664.7 | 603.4 |
| | 1992 | 526.6 | 584.8 | 609.3 | 676.9 | 612.4 |
| Females | 1990 | 418.3 | 443.0 | 449.2 | 484.8 | 459.2 |
| | 1991 | 433.6 | 468.3 | 478.7 | 507.4 | 482.6 |
| | 1992 | 448.7 | 526.6 | 503.3 | 522.8 | 500.2 |
| Persons | 1990 | 470.6 | 521.1 | 524.2 | 582.5 | 540.9 |
| | 1991 | 477.0 | 543.4 | 554.4 | 605.3 | 559.7 |
| | 1992 | 499.0 | 565.2 | 569.4 | 615.5 | 570.1 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.1 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.4 |
| | 1991 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 41.4 | 40.8 |
| | 1992 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 41.8 | 40.9 |
| Females | 1990 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.3 |
| | 1991 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.5 |
| | 1992 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.2 |
| Persons | 1990 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.3 |
| | 1991 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 39.9 |
| | 1992 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 14.1 |
| | 1991 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 14.8 |
| | 1992 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 15.0 |
| Females | 1990 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12.0 |
| | 1991 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.5 |
| | 1992 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.1 |
| Persons | 1990 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 |
| | 1991 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 |
| | 1992 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 14.3 |
| VICTORIA | | | | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 496.4 | 543.9 | 509.8 | 598.3 | 557.9 |
| | 1991 | 504.7 | 562.4 | 704.1 | 585.8 | 584.4 |
| | 1992 | 524.3 | 574.8 | 579.6 | 609.3 | 578.7 |
| Females | 1990 | 423.0 | 441.2 | 434.6 | 455.7 | 443.5 |
| | 1991 | 442.1 | 502.2 | 456.6 | 464.6 | 463.9 |
| | 1992 | 464.0 | 478.7 | 494.1 | 493.1 | 484.7 |
| Persons | 1990 | 468.8 | 509.6 | 480.7 | 547.8 | 516.6 |
| | 1991 | 483.2 | 538.6 | 651.6 | 537.7 | 541.3 |
| | 1992 | 503.9 | 542.3 | 546.6 | 562.6 | 543.5 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 41.9 | 41.2 |
| | 1991 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 44.8 | 40.3 | 41.1 |
| | 1992 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 |
| Females | 1990 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.6 |
| | 1991 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 38.0 |
| | 1992 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 38.4 |
| Persons | 1990 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.8 | 40.3 |
| | 1991 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 43.3 | 39.4 | 40.0 |
| | 1992 | 38.8 | 40.7 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.7 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 13.5 |
| | 1991 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 14.2 |
| | 1992 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 14.3 |
| Females | 1990 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.5 |
| | 1991 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| | 1992 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Persons | 1990 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| | 1991 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| | 1992 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 13.7 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY — *continued*

| | | Employer size group | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total |
| QUEENSLAND | | | | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 463.9 | 535.0 | 526.1 | 608.4 | 546.4 |
| | 1991 | 481.3 | 546.1 | 546.3 | 625.8 | 567.3 |
| | 1992 | 490.3 | 518.3 | 575.0 | 630.1 | 564.5 |
| Females | 1990 | 358.9 | 413.3 | 435.7 | 436.3 | 408.0 |
| | 1991 | 386.4 | 426.5 | 452.3 | 456.4 | 425.6 |
| | 1992 | 409.9 | 465.3 | 462.7 | 490.3 | 455.2 |
| Persons | 1990 | 426.4 | 496.9 | 495.5 | 553.1 | 500.4 |
| | 1991 | 443.3 | 499.0 | 514.0 | 578.0 | 519.4 |
| | 1992 | 460.0 | 502.0 | 524.6 | 585.2 | 525.6 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.6 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 42.0 |
| | 1991 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.1 |
| | 1992 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.0 |
| Females | 1990 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| | 1991 | 39.5 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.2 |
| | 1992 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.9 |
| Persons | 1990 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.1 |
| | 1991 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.5 |
| | 1992 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 14.3 | 13.0 |
| | 1991 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 15.0 | 13.8 |
| | 1992 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 13.8 |
| Females | 1990 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| | 1991 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 10.9 |
| | 1992 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 11.7 |
| Persons | 1990 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 12.2 |
| | 1991 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 12.8 |
| | 1992 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 13.1 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | | | | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 453.9 | 523.7 | 525.6 | 571.1 | 535.0 |
| | 1991 | 474.2 | 560.3 | 534.1 | 576.2 | 549.9 |
| | 1992 | 521.8 | 519.2 | 551.7 | 560.9 | 542.5 |
| Females | 1990 | 392.4 | 422.5 | 398.7 | 426.8 | 413.3 |
| | 1991 | 435.1 | 450.9 | 492.6 | 466.1 | 460.4 |
| | 1992 | 482.7 | 435.2 | 467.2 | 492.0 | 475.2 |
| Persons | 1990 | 434.1 | 496.7 | 488.2 | 533.4 | 500.9 |
| | 1991 | 462.0 | 530.5 | 521.0 | 541.6 | 522.3 |
| | 1992 | 508.9 | 489.6 | 522.1 | 536.7 | 519.1 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 42.3 |
| | 1991 | 39.7 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 41.5 |
| | 1992 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 40.8 |
| Females | 1990 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.6 |
| | 1991 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 39.0 | 38.6 |
| | 1992 | 39.1 | 37.9 | 39.1 | 38.1 | 38.4 |
| Persons | 1990 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 41.3 |
| | 1991 | 39.1 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 40.6 |
| | 1992 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| | 1991 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.3 |
| | 1992 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.3 |
| Females | 1990 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.7 |
| | 1991 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| | 1992 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| Persons | 1990 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 12.1 |
| | 1991 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.9 |
| | 1992 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.0 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY — *continued*

| | | Employer size group | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA | | | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 500.9 | 535.6 | 557.8 | 685.1 |
| | 1991 | 505.7 | 577.4 | 590.3 | 697.8 |
| | 1992 | 531.9 | 583.8 | 555.1 | 724.5 |
| Females | 1990 | 410.1 | 429.1 | 430.3 | 454.0 |
| | 1991 | 449.0 | 489.6 | 473.3 | 490.8 |
| | 1992 | 441.0 | 432.8 | 474.8 | 520.9 |
| Persons | 1990 | 460.0 | 492.8 | 530.7 | 614.9 |
| | 1991 | 482.8 | 544.6 | 553.9 | 642.2 |
| | 1992 | 490.2 | 545.8 | 534.9 | 669.4 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 43.9 | 44.2 |
| | 1991 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 43.1 |
| | 1992 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 44.1 |
| Females | 1990 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 38.7 |
| | 1991 | 38.7 | 39.8 | 38.1 | 39.1 |
| | 1992 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 38.6 |
| Persons | 1990 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 43.0 | 42.5 |
| | 1991 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 42.0 |
| | 1992 | 39.5 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 42.6 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 15.5 |
| | 1991 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 16.2 |
| | 1992 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 16.4 |
| Females | 1990 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.7 |
| | 1991 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| | 1992 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 13.5 |
| Persons | 1990 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 14.5 |
| | 1991 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 15.3 |
| | 1992 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 15.7 |
| TASMANIA | | | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 484.4 | 458.2 | 512.4 | 618.6 |
| | 1991 | 491.6 | 481.2 | 478.4 | 601.7 |
| | 1992 | 505.7 | 529.7 | 475.0 | 642.7 |
| Females | 1990 | 373.3 | 371.9 | *422.4 | 462.2 |
| | 1991 | 458.2 | *437.2 | *493.7 | 448.8 |
| | 1992 | 402.7 | *480.1 | *473.7 | 506.1 |
| Persons | 1990 | 447.5 | 438.3 | 491.4 | 584.3 |
| | 1991 | 478.9 | 467.8 | 483.1 | 561.0 |
| | 1992 | 460.8 | 519.5 | 474.5 | 602.9 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 42.7 |
| | 1991 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 41.2 |
| | 1992 | 38.8 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 42.2 |
| Females | 1990 | 36.9 | 38.4 | *40.0 | 39.7 |
| | 1991 | 39.4 | *37.9 | *38.6 | 39.1 |
| | 1992 | 37.4 | *38.2 | *38.5 | 39.1 |
| Persons | 1990 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 42.3 | 42.1 |
| | 1991 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 40.6 |
| | 1992 | 38.2 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 41.3 |
| Average hourly earnings— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 14.5 |
| | 1991 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 14.6 |
| | 1992 | 13.0 | *13.1 | 12.2 | 15.2 |
| Females | 1990 | 10.2 | 9.7 | *10.6 | 11.6 |
| | 1991 | 11.6 | *11.5 | *12.8 | 11.5 |
| | 1992 | 10.8 | 12.6 | *12.3 | 12.9 |
| Persons | 1990 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 13.9 |
| | 1991 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.8 |
| | 1992 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 14.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY — *continued*

| | | Employer size group | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more |
| | | NORTHERN TERRITORY | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | Total |
| Males | 1990 | 518.8 | 482.7 | 615.6 | 841.8 |
| | 1991 | 585.3 | 584.5 | 584.3 | 778.1 |
| | 1992 | 579.4 | *626.3 | *759.8 | 958.2 |
| Females | 1990 | 433.2 | *407.5 | *426.1 | *495.0 |
| | 1991 | 433.6 | *442.6 | *472.3 | *489.3 |
| | 1992 | 439.6 | *510.8 | *499.4 | *574.6 |
| Persons | 1990 | 491.7 | 457.3 | 583.6 | 751.3 |
| | 1991 | 529.0 | 550.9 | 579.3 | 703.9 |
| | 1992 | 537.1 | 588.1 | *697.8 | 818.6 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 42.4 | 41.0 | 43.7 | 46.9 |
| | 1991 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 45.4 |
| | 1992 | 41.3 | *46.5 | *42.6 | 47.9 |
| Females | 1990 | 40.7 | *39.2 | *39.8 | *39.3 |
| | 1991 | 41.4 | *39.8 | *40.0 | *39.9 |
| | 1992 | 39.1 | *39.9 | *41.5 | *39.7 |
| Persons | 1990 | 41.9 | 40.4 | 43.0 | 44.9 |
| | 1991 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 44.0 |
| | 1992 | 40.6 | 44.3 | *42.3 | 44.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 17.9 |
| | 1991 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 17.1 |
| | 1992 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 17.8 | 20.0 |
| Females | 1990 | 10.6 | *10.4 | *10.7 | *12.6 |
| | 1991 | 10.5 | *11.1 | *11.8 | *12.3 |
| | 1992 | 11.2 | *12.8 | *12.0 | *14.5 |
| Persons | 1990 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 16.7 |
| | 1991 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 16.0 |
| | 1992 | 13.2 | 13.3 | *16.5 | 18.2 |
| | | AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY | | | |
| Average weekly total earnings (\$)— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 563.8 | 507.2 | *502.2 | 549.3 |
| | 1991 | 532.5 | 477.8 | *631.6 | 551.6 |
| | 1992 | 517.8 | *599.2 | *675.2 | *643.5 |
| Females | 1990 | 443.2 | *469.4 | *542.3 | 481.3 |
| | 1991 | 446.5 | *517.0 | *433.6 | 484.0 |
| | 1992 | 486.7 | *529.1 | *489.8 | 531.9 |
| Persons | 1990 | 520.8 | 498.1 | 515.4 | 509.3 |
| | 1991 | 502.5 | 483.6 | 569.8 | 513.7 |
| | 1992 | 505.3 | 570.6 | *550.7 | 559.6 |
| Average weekly hours— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 40.4 | 41.5 | *43.5 | 41.3 |
| | 1991 | 39.4 | 40.5 | *40.6 | 38.3 |
| | 1992 | 40.0 | *39.1 | *43.7 | *39.3 |
| Females | 1990 | 39.2 | *42.4 | *37.6 | 40.5 |
| | 1991 | 38.2 | *37.9 | *38.9 | 35.8 |
| | 1992 | 39.3 | *37.6 | *36.6 | 37.3 |
| Persons | 1990 | 39.9 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 40.8 |
| | 1991 | 39.0 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 36.9 |
| | 1992 | 39.7 | 38.5 | *39.0 | 37.8 |
| Average hourly earnings (\$)— | | | | | |
| Males | 1990 | 14.0 | 12.2 | *11.5 | 13.3 |
| | 1991 | 13.5 | 11.8 | *15.6 | 14.4 |
| | 1992 | 12.9 | *15.3 | *15.5 | *16.4 |
| Females | 1990 | 11.3 | *11.1 | *14.4 | 11.9 |
| | 1991 | 11.7 | *13.6 | *11.1 | 13.5 |
| | 1992 | 12.4 | *14.1 | *13.4 | 14.3 |
| Persons | 1990 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| | 1991 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| | 1992 | 12.7 | 14.8 | *14.1 | 14.8 |

Source: Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, unpublished data.

MAJOR PRIVATE SECTOR LABOUR COSTS

Introduction

The data in Tables 5.7, 5.8 and 5.9 are derived from the annual Survey of Major Labour Costs. Labour costs are defined as all costs incurred by employers in the employment of labour. Information is collected on earnings of employees, payroll tax, superannuation, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax. These five components account for over 90 per cent of all labour costs. The other components of labour costs - welfare services, training, and recruitment - are not covered by this survey.

Cost Structure by
Size of Business

... 1990-91

The statistics show that generally the costs of earnings per employee, and other major labour costs increase with the size of business.

In 1990-91 *earnings* per employee were 24 per cent higher for businesses with 20 or more employees than for businesses with less than 20 employees. *Other labour costs* per employee were around 59 per cent higher for businesses employing more than 20 employees than for businesses with less than 20 employees.

This difference in *other labour costs* is mainly due to the range of payroll tax exemptions which apply to very small businesses. In 1990-91, payroll tax for businesses with less than 20 employees was 0.7 per cent of labour costs (\$171), for businesses with 20-99 employees 4.0 per cent (\$1,119), and for businesses with 100 or more employees 5.1 per cent (\$1,581).

Larger businesses also incur much larger workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax costs than small businesses. In 1990-91 larger businesses incurred 56 per cent higher workers' compensation costs per employee compared to their small business counterparts and 72 per cent more fringe benefits tax per employee.

The relative contribution of *other labour costs* to total costs generally increases with employer size while the contribution of earnings decreases. The exception is the Community services industry where *other labour costs* tend to decrease as the size of the business increases.

In 1990-91, the relative contribution of *other labour costs* to total major labour costs for businesses with less than 20 employees was 9 per cent compared with approximately 11 per cent for businesses with 20 or more employees. Small business employers in the Finance, property and business services and Construction industries recorded the highest levels of other labour costs as a percentage of total major labour costs (11.5 and 10.2 per cent respectively). On a State basis, small businesses in Western Australia (9.6 per cent) and New South Wales (9.5 per cent) had the highest percentages of these costs while the Northern Territory (5.7 per cent) had the lowest.

DIAGRAM 5.7 TOTAL MAJOR LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE BY
INDUSTRY, 1990-91

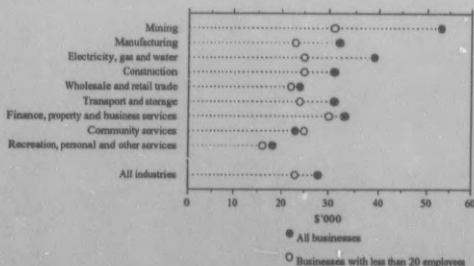
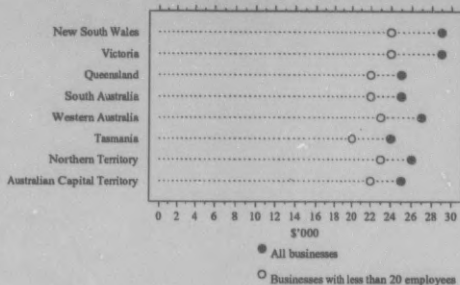


DIAGRAM 5.8 TOTAL MAJOR LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE BY STATE, 1990-91



Changes in Cost Structure between 1988-89 and 1990-91

... increase in total costs per employee greater for small business

Between 1988-89 and 1990-91, total *major labour costs* per employee for small businesses increased by a substantial 20.4 per cent. For businesses with 20 or more employees, the comparable increase was 14.8 per cent. For businesses employing less than 20 employees, the greatest increase occurred in the Wholesale and retail trade industry (up 30.9 per cent) and the Finance, property and business services industry (up 18.8 per cent).

For small as well as larger businesses, the Mining industry consistently has the highest *total major labour costs* per employee while the Recreational, personal and other services industry continues to have the lowest costs per employee.

... other labour costs increasing at a greater rate than earnings

For all businesses, the *other labour cost* component of *major labour costs* is increasing at a greater rate than *earnings* (up 33.4 per cent between 1988-89 and 1990-91) with superannuation costs showing the greatest increase in percentage terms (up 63.6 per cent between 1988-89 and 1990-91).

For businesses employing less than 20 employees, *other labour costs* increased by 61.3 per cent, with the superannuation component increasing by more than 100 per cent. The cost of the fringe benefits tax for small business has also significantly increased, up 59 per cent between 1988-89 and 1990-91 compared with around 43 per cent for all other businesses over the same period.

For businesses with less than 20 employees, *other labour costs* per employee displayed sizeable increases across all industries between 1988-89 and 1990-91, with the most notable increases being in the Recreational, personal and other services (up 95.8 per cent) and the Finance, property and business services (up 75.5 per cent) industries. On a State basis, Queensland (up 85.4 per cent) and New South Wales (up 78.5 per cent) recorded the largest increases.

DIAGRAM 5.9 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MAJOR LABOUR COSTS
PER EMPLOYEE BY EMPLOYER SIZE

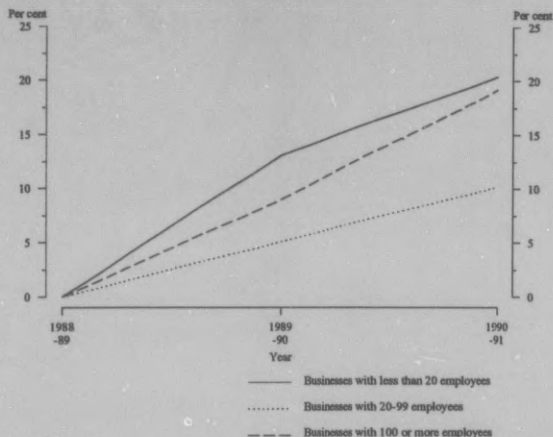


DIAGRAM 5.10 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS, BUSINESSES WITH LESS
THAN 20 EMPLOYEES: PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1988-89 TO 1990-91

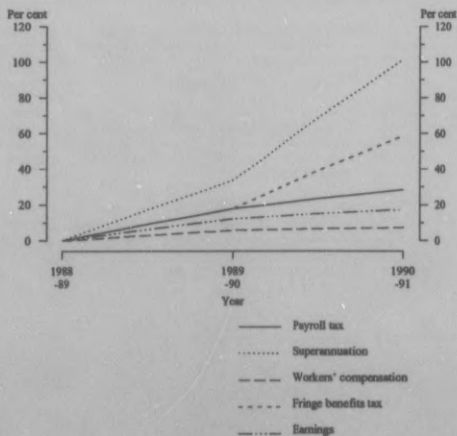


TABLE 5.7 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

| Type of labour cost | | Employer size group | | | Total |
|---|---------|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-99 | 100 or more | |
| AVERAGE COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars) | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 18,092 | 23,121 | 23,348 | 21,600 |
| | 1989-90 | 20,353 | 24,211 | 25,329 | 23,531 |
| | 1990-91 | 21,253 | 25,198 | 27,462 | 24,815 |
| Other labour costs— | 1988-89 | 1,297 | 2,411 | 2,794 | 2,229 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,586 | 2,627 | 3,172 | 2,555 |
| | 1990-91 | 2,092 | 2,941 | 3,705 | 2,974 |
| Payroll tax | 1988-89 | 133 | 1,004 | 1,233 | 829 |
| | 1989-90 | 157 | 1,029 | 1,338 | 901 |
| | 1990-91 | 171 | 1,119 | 1,581 | 992 |
| Superannuation | 1988-89 | 658 | 645 | 748 | 697 |
| | 1989-90 | 881 | 806 | 916 | 880 |
| | 1990-91 | 1,326 | 930 | 1,112 | 1,140 |
| Workers' compensation | 1988-89 | 406 | 580 | 613 | 539 |
| | 1989-90 | 430 | 584 | 668 | 575 |
| | 1990-91 | 436 | 652 | 705 | 602 |
| Fringe benefits tax | 1988-89 | 100 | 182 | 201 | 164 |
| | 1989-90 | 118 | 208 | 250 | 200 |
| | 1990-91 | 159 | 239 | 307 | 240 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 19,390 | 25,532 | 26,142 | 23,830 |
| | 1989-90 | 21,939 | 26,838 | 28,501 | 26,086 |
| | 1990-91 | 23,345 | 28,138 | 31,167 | 27,788 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 93.3 | 90.6 | 89.3 | 90.6 |
| | 1989-90 | 92.8 | 90.2 | 88.9 | 90.2 |
| | 1990-91 | 91.0 | 89.5 | 88.1 | 89.3 |
| Other labour costs— | 1988-89 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 9.4 |
| | 1989-90 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 9.8 |
| | 1990-91 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 10.7 |
| Payroll tax | 1988-89 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| | 1989-90 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| | 1990-91 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| Superannuation | 1988-89 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| | 1989-90 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| | 1990-91 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Workers' compensation | 1988-89 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| | 1989-90 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| | 1990-91 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Fringe benefits tax | 1988-89 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| | 1989-90 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| | 1990-91 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | 1989-90 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | 1990-91 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Labour Costs Australia, 1990-91 (6348.0).

TABLE 5.2 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

| Industry division(a) | Employer size group | | | Total |
|---|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Less than 20 | 20-99 | 100 or more | |
| AVERAGE COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars) | | | | |
| Mining | | | | |
| Earnings | 30,228 | 35,254 | 46,720 | 43,828 |
| Other labour costs | 2,683 | 4,516 | 7,014 | 6,296 |
| Total major labour costs | 32,911 | 39,770 | 53,734 | 50,123 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| Earnings | 21,195 | 26,018 | 29,500 | 27,316 |
| Other labour costs | 1,549 | 3,053 | 4,110 | 3,440 |
| Total major labour costs | 22,744 | 29,071 | 33,609 | 30,756 |
| Electricity, gas and water | | | | |
| Earnings | 20,232 | 29,923 | 34,273 | 32,534 |
| Other labour costs | 1,070 | 4,433 | 5,261 | 4,817 |
| Total major labour costs | 21,301 | 34,355 | 39,534 | 37,350 |
| Construction | | | | |
| Earnings | 25,887 | 31,997 | 37,550 | 30,206 |
| Other labour costs | 2,663 | 4,441 | 5,436 | 3,761 |
| Total major labour costs | 28,551 | 36,438 | 42,986 | 33,967 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | | | | |
| Earnings | 17,690 | 22,979 | 18,299 | 19,154 |
| Other labour costs | 1,244 | 2,450 | 2,010 | 1,843 |
| Total major labour costs | 18,934 | 25,429 | 20,308 | 20,997 |
| Transport and storage | | | | |
| Earnings | 20,774 | 24,489 | 33,052 | 25,865 |
| Other labour costs | 1,282 | 2,604 | 4,574 | 2,743 |
| Total major labour costs | 22,057 | 27,093 | 37,627 | 28,608 |
| Finance, property and business services | | | | |
| Earnings | 25,705 | 31,456 | 31,067 | 29,364 |
| Other labour costs | 2,444 | 3,656 | 4,022 | 3,412 |
| Total major labour costs | 28,148 | 35,113 | 35,088 | 32,776 |
| Community services | | | | |
| Earnings | 20,742 | 19,275 | 19,420 | 19,896 |
| Other labour costs | 1,423 | 1,471 | 1,385 | 1,413 |
| Total major labour costs | 22,165 | 20,746 | 20,805 | 21,220 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | | | | |
| Earnings | 13,596 | 15,206 | 14,186 | 14,290 |
| Other labour costs | 664 | 1,076 | 1,445 | 1,050 |
| Total major labour costs | 14,259 | 16,281 | 15,631 | 15,340 |
| Total | | | | |
| Earnings | 20,353 | 24,211 | 25,329 | 21,531 |
| Other labour costs | 1,586 | 2,627 | 3,172 | 2,555 |
| Total major labour costs | 21,939 | 26,838 | 28,501 | 26,086 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS | | | | |
| Mining | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.8 | 88.6 | 86.9 | 87.4 |
| Other labour costs | 8.2 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 12.6 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| Earnings | 93.2 | 89.5 | 87.8 | 88.8 |
| Other labour costs | 6.8 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 11.2 |
| Electricity, gas and water | | | | |
| Earnings | 95.0 | 87.1 | 86.7 | 87.1 |
| Other labour costs | 5.0 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 12.9 |
| Construction | | | | |
| Earnings | 90.7 | 87.8 | 87.4 | 88.9 |
| Other labour costs | 9.3 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | | | | |
| Earnings | 93.4 | 90.4 | 90.1 | 91.2 |
| Other labour costs | 6.6 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 8.8 |
| Transport and storage | | | | |
| Earnings | 94.2 | 90.4 | 87.8 | 90.4 |
| Other labour costs | 5.8 | 9.6 | 12.2 | 9.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.3 | 89.6 | 88.5 | 89.6 |
| Other labour costs | 8.7 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 10.4 |
| Community services | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.6 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 93.3 |
| Other labour costs | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | | | | |
| Earnings | 95.3 | 93.4 | 90.8 | 93.2 |
| Other labour costs | 4.7 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 6.8 |
| Total | | | | |
| Earnings | 92.8 | 90.2 | 88.9 | 90.2 |
| Other labour costs | 7.2 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 9.8 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91

| Industry division(a) | Employer size group | | | Total |
|---|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Less than 20 | 20-99 | 100 or more | |
| AVERAGE COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars) | | | | |
| Mining | | | | |
| Earnings | 28,890 | 35,447 | 50,118 | 46,427 |
| Other labour costs | 2,596 | 5,516 | 7,627 | 6,861 |
| Total major labour costs | 31,486 | 40,963 | 57,745 | 53,288 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| Earnings | 21,284 | 26,337 | 31,910 | 28,405 |
| Other labour costs | 2,003 | 3,433 | 4,733 | 3,868 |
| Total major labour costs | 23,286 | 29,770 | 36,642 | 32,273 |
| Electricity, gas and water | | | | |
| Earnings | 23,354 | 37,186 | 33,797 | 33,288 |
| Other labour costs | 1,784 | 5,640 | 5,807 | 5,454 |
| Total major labour costs | 25,138 | 42,827 | 39,605 | 38,742 |
| Construction | | | | |
| Earnings | 22,524 | 36,852 | 29,548 | 27,058 |
| Other labour costs | 2,551 | 5,443 | 4,545 | 3,624 |
| Total major labour costs | 25,074 | 42,295 | 34,093 | 30,682 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | | | | |
| Earnings | 20,004 | 25,089 | 20,326 | 21,330 |
| Other labour costs | 1,794 | 2,856 | 2,470 | 2,296 |
| Total major labour costs | 21,798 | 27,945 | 22,796 | 23,626 |
| Transport and storage | | | | |
| Earnings | 22,030 | 26,474 | 34,781 | 27,946 |
| Other labour costs | 1,716 | 2,690 | 5,339 | 3,298 |
| Total major labour costs | 23,746 | 29,164 | 40,120 | 31,244 |
| Finance, property and business services | | | | |
| Earnings | 26,190 | 30,736 | 30,765 | 29,063 |
| Other labour costs | 3,400 | 3,847 | 4,438 | 3,929 |
| Total major labour costs | 29,590 | 34,584 | 35,203 | 33,012 |
| Community services | | | | |
| Earnings | 22,576 | 19,685 | 21,802 | 21,529 |
| Other labour costs | 2,018 | 1,547 | 1,646 | 1,737 |
| Total major labour costs | 24,594 | 21,232 | 23,448 | 23,266 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | | | | |
| Earnings | 14,906 | 15,781 | 18,778 | 16,170 |
| Other labour costs | 942 | 1,323 | 2,077 | 1,349 |
| Total major labour costs | 15,848 | 17,103 | 20,855 | 17,520 |
| Total | | | | |
| Earnings | 21,133 | 25,198 | 27,462 | 24,815 |
| Other labour costs | 2,092 | 2,941 | 3,705 | 2,974 |
| Total major labour costs | 23,225 | 28,138 | 31,167 | 27,788 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS | | | | |
| Mining | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.8 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 87.1 |
| Other labour costs | 8.2 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.4 | 88.5 | 87.1 | 88.0 |
| Other labour costs | 8.6 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | | | | |
| Earnings | 92.9 | 86.8 | 85.3 | 85.9 |
| Other labour costs | 7.1 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 14.1 |
| Construction | | | | |
| Earnings | 89.8 | 87.1 | 86.7 | 88.2 |
| Other labour costs | 10.2 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 11.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.8 | 89.8 | 89.2 | 90.3 |
| Other labour costs | 8.2 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 9.7 |
| Transport and storage | | | | |
| Earnings | 92.8 | 90.8 | 86.7 | 88.4 |
| Other labour costs | 7.2 | 9.2 | 13.3 | 10.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | | | | |
| Earnings | 88.5 | 88.9 | 87.4 | 88.1 |
| Other labour costs | 11.5 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 11.9 |
| Community services | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.8 | 92.7 | 93.0 | 92.5 |
| Other labour costs | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | | | | |
| Earnings | 94.1 | 92.3 | 90.0 | 92.3 |
| Other labour costs | 5.9 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 7.7 |
| Total | | | | |
| Earnings | 91.0 | 89.5 | 88.1 | 89.3 |
| Other labour costs | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 10.7 |

(a) Industry division as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.1).

Source: Survey of Major Labour Costs 1989-90, unpublished data; Survey of Major Labour Costs, 1990-91, unpublished data.

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE

| | | Employer size group | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total |
| NEW SOUTH WALES | | | | | | |
| <i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 18,131 | — | 25,257 | — | 23,462 |
| | 1989-90 | 21,238 | 23,031 | — | 26,981 | 24,454 |
| | 1990-91 | 21,942 | 28,309 | — | 26,144 | 26,119 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 1,293 | — | 2,643 | — | 2,361 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,662 | 2,339 | — | 3,045 | 2,662 |
| | 1990-91 | 2,308 | 3,199 | — | 3,344 | 3,189 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 19,424 | — | 27,900 | — | 24,823 |
| | 1989-90 | 22,900 | 25,369 | — | 30,026 | 27,116 |
| | 1990-91 | 24,250 | 31,508 | — | 29,488 | 29,308 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 93.3 | — | 90.5 | — | 90.5 |
| | 1989-90 | 92.7 | 90.8 | — | 89.9 | 90.2 |
| | 1990-91 | 90.5 | 89.8 | — | 88.7 | 89.1 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 6.7 | — | 9.5 | — | 9.5 |
| | 1989-90 | 7.3 | 9.2 | — | 10.1 | 9.8 |
| | 1990-91 | 9.5 | 10.2 | — | 11.3 | 10.9 |
| VICTORIA | | | | | | |
| <i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 17,155 | — | 22,271 | — | 21,764 |
| | 1989-90 | 18,255 | 25,807 | — | 27,246 | 23,858 |
| | 1990-91 | 21,490 | 27,030 | — | 25,010 | 25,293 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 1,459 | — | 2,462 | — | 2,448 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,363 | 3,063 | — | 3,688 | 2,856 |
| | 1990-91 | 2,149 | 3,285 | — | 3,804 | 3,377 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 18,614 | — | 24,733 | — | 24,212 |
| | 1989-90 | 19,618 | 28,870 | — | 30,934 | 26,714 |
| | 1990-91 | 23,639 | 30,314 | — | 28,815 | 28,670 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 92.2 | — | 90.0 | — | 89.9 |
| | 1989-90 | 93.1 | 89.4 | — | 88.1 | 89.3 |
| | 1990-91 | 90.9 | 89.2 | — | 86.8 | 88.2 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 7.8 | — | 10.0 | — | 10.1 |
| | 1989-90 | 6.9 | 10.6 | — | 11.9 | 10.7 |
| | 1990-91 | 9.1 | 10.8 | — | 13.2 | 11.8 |

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE — *continued*

| | | Employer size group | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total | |
| QUEENSLAND | | | | | | | |
| Costs per employee (dollars)— | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 17,975 | — | 24,078 | — | 19,429 | 20,052 |
| | 1989-90 | 21,709 | 22,183 | — | 22,431 | 22,871 | 22,396 |
| | 1990-91 | 20,462 | 22,239 | — | 22,973 | 25,835 | 23,220 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 907 | — | 2,370 | — | 1,764 | 1,643 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,667 | 1,627 | — | 2,235 | 2,242 | 1,980 |
| | 1990-91 | 1,682 | 1,680 | — | 2,316 | 2,624 | 2,133 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 18,882 | — | 26,448 | — | 21,193 | 21,695 |
| | 1989-90 | 23,376 | 23,810 | — | 24,666 | 25,113 | 24,376 |
| | 1990-91 | 22,144 | 23,919 | — | 25,289 | 28,459 | 25,354 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 95.2 | — | 91.0 | — | 91.7 | 92.4 |
| | 1989-90 | 92.9 | 93.2 | — | 90.9 | 91.1 | 91.9 |
| | 1990-91 | 92.4 | 93.0 | — | 90.8 | 90.8 | 91.6 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 4.8 | — | 9.0 | — | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| | 1989-90 | 7.1 | 6.8 | — | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| | 1990-91 | 7.6 | 7.0 | — | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.4 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | | | | | | | |
| Costs per employee (dollars)— | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 18,243 | — | 20,064 | — | 21,554 | 20,135 |
| | 1989-90 | 19,512 | 21,831 | — | 22,552 | 21,791 | 21,166 |
| | 1990-91 | 20,350 | 23,192 | — | 25,779 | 23,252 | 22,585 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 1,534 | — | 2,014 | — | 2,681 | 2,146 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,662 | 2,062 | — | 2,667 | 2,771 | 2,308 |
| | 1990-91 | 1,952 | 2,569 | — | 3,827 | 3,328 | 2,776 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 19,777 | — | 22,078 | — | 24,235 | 22,281 |
| | 1989-90 | 21,175 | 23,893 | — | 25,219 | 24,562 | 23,475 |
| | 1990-91 | 22,302 | 25,761 | — | 29,606 | 26,579 | 25,361 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 92.2 | — | 90.9 | — | 88.9 | 90.4 |
| | 1989-90 | 92.1 | 91.4 | — | 89.4 | 88.7 | 90.2 |
| | 1990-91 | 91.2 | 90.0 | — | 87.1 | 87.5 | 89.1 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 7.8 | — | 9.1 | — | 11.1 | 9.6 |
| | 1989-90 | 7.9 | 8.6 | — | 10.6 | 11.3 | 9.8 |
| | 1990-91 | 8.8 | 10.0 | — | 12.9 | 12.5 | 10.9 |

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE — *continued*

| | | Employer size group | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA | | | | | | |
| Costs per employee (dollars)— | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 20,873 | | 21,606 | | 21,998 |
| | 1989-90 | 19,946 | 22,859 | 25,225 | 22,879 | 23,690 |
| | 1990-91 | 20,353 | 22,620 | 24,748 | 25,718 | 23,890 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 1,876 | | 2,361 | | 2,380 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,714 | 2,248 | 3,257 | 2,701 | 2,651 |
| | 1990-91 | 2,173 | 2,412 | 2,779 | 3,147 | 2,807 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 22,749 | | 23,967 | | 24,378 |
| | 1989-90 | 21,660 | 25,107 | 28,483 | 25,580 | 26,341 |
| | 1990-91 | 22,526 | 25,032 | 27,527 | 28,866 | 26,707 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 91.8 | | 90.2 | | 90.2 |
| | 1989-90 | 92.1 | 91.0 | 88.6 | 89.4 | 89.9 |
| | 1990-91 | 90.4 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 88.5 | 89.5 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 8.2 | | 9.8 | | 9.8 |
| | 1989-90 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| | 1990-91 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 10.5 |
| TASMANIA | | | | | | |
| Costs per employee (dollars)— | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 16,437 | | 19,859 | | 19,798 |
| | 1989-90 | 21,527 | 20,036 | (a)19,713 | 24,205 | 22,472 |
| | 1990-91 | 18,961 | 18,315 | 22,509 | 25,553 | 21,994 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 1,018 | | 1,835 | | 1,884 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,383 | 1,634 | *2,576 | 3,078 | 2,076 |
| | 1990-91 | 1,406 | 1,600 | 3,167 | 3,178 | 2,284 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 17,455 | | 21,694 | | 21,682 |
| | 1989-90 | 22,909 | 21,669 | *22,289 | 27,283 | 24,548 |
| | 1990-91 | 20,368 | 19,915 | 25,676 | 28,730 | 24,278 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 94.2 | | 91.5 | | 91.3 |
| | 1989-90 | 94.0 | 92.5 | 88.4 | 88.7 | 91.5 |
| | 1990-91 | 93.1 | 92.0 | 87.7 | 88.8 | 90.6 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 5.8 | | 8.5 | | 8.7 |
| | 1989-90 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 8.5 |
| | 1990-91 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 9.4 |

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE — *continued*

| | | Employer size group | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | | Less than 20 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | Total | |
| NORTHERN TERRITORY | | | | | | | |
| <i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 20,269 | — | 22,125 | — | 22,731 | 21,483 |
| | 1989-90 | 22,217 | 21,701 | — | 26,731 | 25,760 | 22,849 |
| | 1990-91 | 22,044 | 22,061 | — | 22,461 | 31,498 | 24,167 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 1,423 | — | 1,724 | — | 2,602 | 1,816 |
| | 1989-90 | 1,612 | 1,205 | — | *3,552 | 3,383 | 1,869 |
| | 1990-91 | 1,342 | 1,558 | — | 2,632 | 3,920 | 2,009 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 21,692 | — | 23,849 | — | 25,333 | 23,299 |
| | 1989-90 | 23,830 | 22,906 | — | 30,283 | 29,142 | 24,718 |
| | 1990-91 | 23,386 | 23,619 | — | 25,093 | 35,418 | 26,176 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 93.4 | — | 92.8 | — | 89.7 | 92.2 |
| | 1989-90 | 93.2 | 94.7 | — | 88.3 | 88.4 | 92.4 |
| | 1990-91 | 94.3 | 93.4 | — | 89.5 | 88.9 | 92.3 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 6.6 | — | 7.2 | — | 10.3 | 7.8 |
| | 1989-90 | 6.8 | 5.3 | — | 11.7 | 11.6 | 7.6 |
| | 1990-91 | 5.7 | 6.6 | — | 10.5 | 11.1 | 7.7 |
| AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY | | | | | | | |
| <i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 19,548 | — | 21,496 | — | 16,775 | 19,755 |
| | 1989-90 | 24,727 | 18,558 | — | 35,720 | 19,887 | 22,749 |
| | 1990-91 | 20,176 | 23,582 | — | 37,390 | 18,821 | 22,421 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 2,192 | — | 2,221 | — | 1,722 | 2,107 |
| | 1989-90 | 2,114 | 1,886 | — | 3,630 | 2,004 | 2,155 |
| | 1990-91 | 1,713 | 2,304 | — | 3,754 | 2,437 | 2,195 |
| Total major labour costs | 1988-89 | 21,740 | — | 23,717 | — | 18,497 | 21,862 |
| | 1989-90 | 26,841 | 20,444 | — | 39,349 | 21,891 | 24,905 |
| | 1990-91 | 21,889 | 25,886 | — | 41,144 | 21,258 | 24,616 |
| COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| Earnings | 1988-89 | 89.9 | — | 90.6 | — | 90.7 | 90.4 |
| | 1989-90 | 92.1 | 90.8 | — | 90.8 | 90.8 | 91.3 |
| | 1990-91 | 92.2 | 91.1 | — | 90.9 | 88.5 | 91.1 |
| Other labour costs | 1988-89 | 10.1 | — | 9.4 | — | 9.3 | 9.6 |
| | 1989-90 | 7.9 | 9.2 | — | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| | 1990-91 | 7.8 | 8.9 | — | 9.1 | 11.5 | 8.9 |

Source: Survey of Major Labour Costs 1990-91, unpublished data.

TRAINING EXPENDITURE

Introduction

This section contains results from the 1990 Employer Training Expenditure survey for the private sector. The survey collected information on employers' expenditure on formal training for their employees during the period 1 July to 30 September 1990. Training expenditure includes wages and salaries and other expenditure on formal training. Formal training is defined as training activities which have a structured plan and format designed to develop job related skills and competence.

The 1990 survey followed a smaller Training Expenditure survey conducted in 1989. Details of the 1989 survey, as they relate to small business, are included for comparative purposes.

Overview

It is estimated that Australian employers in the private sector spent the equivalent of 2.2 per cent of gross wages and salaries on the formal training of their employees during the period 1 July to 30 September 1990. Average expenditure was \$132 per employee and employees received an average of 5.0 hours of formal training. Over the same period in 1989, private sector employers spent the equivalent of 1.7 per cent of gross wages and salaries on formal training with employees receiving an average of 4.4 hours of formal training.

Training Expenditure undertaken by Small Business

For businesses employing less than 20 people, expenditure on training in the September quarter 1990 was equivalent to 1.4 per cent of gross wages and salaries (up 44 per cent on 1989). Average expenditure was \$68 per employee (up 66 per cent on 1989) and 4 hours, on average, were spent in formal training (up 18 per cent on 1989). It should be noted that from 1 July 1990, the Federal Government introduced a Training Guarantee Levy which initially required companies with payrolls of more than \$200,000 to spend a minimum of 1 per cent of their payrolls on training. This levy has now been increased for 1993 to 1.5 per cent for businesses with a payroll of \$226,000 or more.

As shown in Tables 5.10 and 5.11, the proportion of employers employing less than 20 people who reported some training expenditure was very low (18.3 per cent) and only marginally up on the 1989 estimate (17.4 per cent). However, for those employers who did undertake some training, expenditure averaged \$218 per employee, compared with \$173 for businesses with 20-99 employees, while businesses with more than 100 employees averaged \$189 per employee. For businesses with less than 20 employees, each employee received, on average, approximately 13 hours of formal training compared with 6 hours for all other employees. This represented an average expenditure of \$17 per training hour for small businesses compared with an estimated \$29 for all other businesses.

... expenditure and training by industry

For businesses with less than 20 employees, details of training expenditure are only available for selected industries due to the sample size. For those industries for which data are available, each industry shows lower expenditure per employee for businesses with less than 20 employees than for larger businesses. Employers in the Finance, property and business services industry reported the highest level of average training expenditure for businesses with less than 20 employees (\$118 per employee), while employees in the Manufacturing industry undertook the highest number of training hours (5.5 hours per employee).

... expenditure and training by State

Table 5.12 provides a State breakup of training expenditure and hours of training undertaken. Training expenditure per employee and hours spent on training vary markedly between States regardless of business size. For businesses with less than 20 employees, training expenditure was highest in Tasmania (\$124) and lowest in Queensland (\$47.50). Hours spent on training for these same businesses varied from 15.9 hours in Tasmania to 2.7 hours in South Australia. In contrast, for businesses employing 100 or more persons, the Northern Territory had the highest expenditure (\$265 per employee) and the Australian Capital Territory the lowest (\$140). For these same businesses, hours spent on training varied from 9 hours for the Northern Territory to 4.3 hours for the Australian Capital Territory.

DIAGRAM 5.11 TRAINING EXPENDITURE
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1990

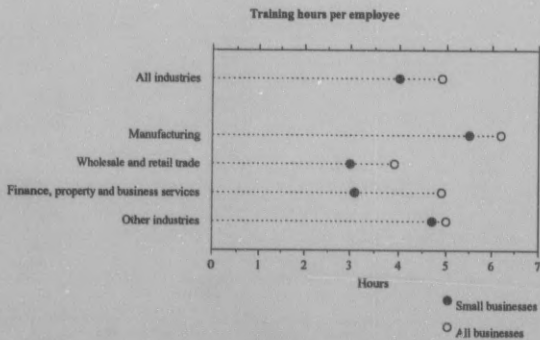
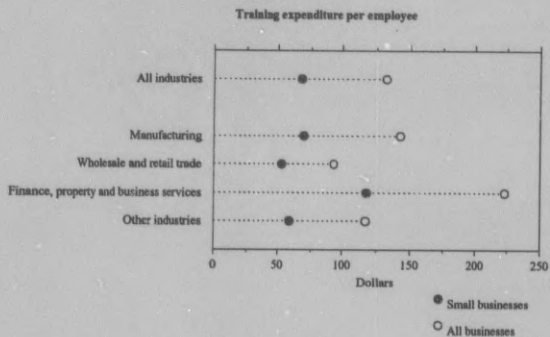


TABLE 5.10 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, PRIVATE SECTOR
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(a) | Employer size group | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1-19 | | 20-99 | | 100 or more | | Total | |
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990 |
| Manufacturing— | | | | | | | | |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| (% of gross wages and salaries) | *0.4 | *1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| per employee (\$) | *23.7 | *69.6 | 56.4 | 73.6 | 196.4 | 185.4 | 135.8 | 142.8 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | *3.2 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b) | 21.3 | 29.4 | 52.6 | 63.3 | 90.9 | 96.7 | 30.4 | 39.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade— | | | | | | | | |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| (% of gross wages and salaries) | *0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| per employee (\$) | *43.6 | 53.0 | 54.5 | 105.6 | 106.8 | 117.0 | 72.5 | 93.3 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | *3.9 | *3.0 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b) | *18.8 | *13.9 | 43.5 | 64.0 | 81.4 | 84.2 | 21.7 | 18.6 |
| Finance, property and business services— | | | | | | | | |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| (% of gross wages and salaries) | *1.2 | *2.1 | *1.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| per employee (\$) | *67.8 | *118.1 | *111.7 | 215.8 | 185.1 | 295.5 | 144.1 | 223.5 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | *2.7 | *3.1 | *3.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b) | 18.0 | 15.7 | 51.0 | 74.7 | 86.0 | 90.1 | 22.3 | 21.0 |
| Other industries(c)— | | | | | | | | |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| (% of gross wages and salaries) | *0.8 | 1.2 | *1.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| per employee (\$) | *32.7 | *59.0 | *64.0 | *104.9 | 92.7 | 178.7 | 62.8 | 117.4 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | *3.3 | *4.7 | *2.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b) | 15.4 | 20.7 | 42.6 | 57.7 | 80.2 | 93.1 | 18.5 | 24.9 |
| Total all industries— | | | | | | | | |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| (% of gross wages and salaries) | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Total training expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| per employee (\$) | 41.0 | 67.9 | 65.7 | 112.5 | 149.5 | 181.8 | 97.5 | 132.1 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b) | 17.4 | 18.3 | 46.0 | 62.8 | 85.0 | 91.9 | 21.4 | 23.6 |

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) The statistical unit for the survey is referred to as the 'employer', and comprises all activities of a management unit in a particular State or Territory. Generally, each statistical unit was classified to the industry which reflected the predominant activity in the State or Territory. (c) ASIC codes B, D, E, G, H, I, K, 91-93.

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1990*, unpublished data.

TABLE 5.11 AVERAGE TRAINING EXPENDITURE: EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY EMPLOYER SIZE, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1990, AUSTRALIA

| | Employer size group | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | 1-19 | 20-99 | 100 or more | Total |
| Total training expenditure | | | | |
| (% of gross wages and salaries) | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Total training expenditure per employee (\$) | 218.2 | 172.6 | 188.8 | 188.9 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 12.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| Total training expenditure per training hour (\$ per hour) | 17.0 | 27.5 | 30.4 | 26.7 |

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia, July to September 1990* (633.0).

TABLE 5.12 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY STATE AND EMPLOYER SIZE, PRIVATE SECTOR
JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1990

| | Employer size group | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | 1-19 | 20-99 | 100 or more | Total |
| <i>New South Wales—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | 69.5 | 116.6 | 197.4 | 141.7 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | 18.5 | 69.7 | 91.3 | 23.3 |
| <i>Victoria—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | *1.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | *75.1 | *89.2 | 188.2 | 130.4 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 3.3 | *3.8 | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | 14.6 | *42.7 | 88.5 | 19.4 |
| <i>Queensland—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | *1.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | *47.5 | 101.9 | 150.7 | 111.4 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | (*) | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | *17.6 | 81.2 | 90.9 | 23.4 |
| <i>South Australia—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | *1.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | *47.9 | 101.4 | 145.0 | 106.0 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | *2.7 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | 20.6 | 80.2 | 98.8 | *28.1 |
| <i>Western Australia—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | *1.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | 53.5 | *199.4 | 189.2 | 149.4 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 2.9 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 4.8 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | *14.7 | 78.4 | 95.6 | *21.4 |
| <i>Tasmania—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | (*) | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | 124.0 | 59.5 | 186.8 | 128.5 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 15.9 | 3.4 | 7.7 | *10.1 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | *54.8 | 83.9 | 89.1 | *58.6 |
| <i>Northern Territory—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | (*) | 4.9 | 3.0 | *3.4 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | (*) | *421.1 | 265.4 | *266.0 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | (*) | *7.2 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | (*) | 79.7 | 94.5 | 21.9 |
| <i>Australian Capital Territory—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | *2.5 | *2.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | 112.4 | *158.0 | 140.5 | 130.2 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 3.2 | *4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | (*) | 86.7 | 99.2 | (*) |
| <i>Australia—</i> | | | | |
| Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries) | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Training expenditure per employee (\$) | 67.9 | 112.5 | 181.8 | 132.1 |
| Training hours per employee (hrs) | 4.0 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 4.9 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a) | 18.3 | 62.8 | 91.9 | 23.6 |

(a) The statistical unit for the Training Expenditure survey is referred to as the 'employer', and comprises all activities of a management unit in a particular State or Territory.

Source: Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1990, unpublished data.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The statistics presented in Tables 5.13 and 5.14 have been compiled from data collected in the Survey of Research and Experimental Development. The statistics include research and development (R&D) activity undertaken in both the private and public sectors. The survey collects statistics on expenditure and human resources devoted to R&D carried out in Australia by businesses within the Business Enterprise Sector.

The Business Enterprise Sector includes all businesses whose primary activity is the production of goods or services for sale to the general public at a price intended to cover at least the cost of production and the private non-profit institutions mainly serving them. In Tables 5.13 and 5.14, 'employer size' refers to total employment, including employees and working proprietors and partners.

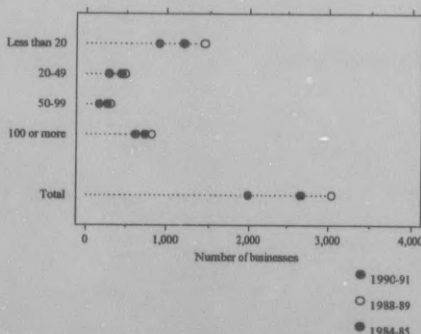
Main Findings

... all businesses

Table 5.13 shows that in 1990-91 a little under 2,700 businesses undertook R&D activity, a 34 per cent increase on the 1984-85 estimate. However, reflecting the impact of the recession, there was a decline of 13 per cent in the number of businesses reporting R&D between 1988-89 and 1990-91.

Human resources and expenditure devoted to R&D between 1984-85 and 1990-91 increased by 59 per cent and 176 per cent respectively. There was, however, a slowing of growth between 1988-89 and 1990-91. During this period, human resources devoted to R&D decreased by 2 per cent, and expenditure rose by 13 per cent.

DIAGRAM 5.12 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT
CARRIED OUT BY BUSINESSES, BY EMPLOYER SIZE



... small business

In 1990-91 around 1,200 businesses employing less than 20 people undertook R&D activity. This was about 46 per cent of the total number of businesses undertaking R&D. Human resources devoted to R&D were estimated to be 2,438 person years, representing 12.2 per cent of the total human resources allocated by all businesses. Small business expenditure on R&D totalled \$206m in 1990-91, or 10.2 per cent of the total expenditure undertaken by all businesses.

The number of businesses employing less than 20 people and undertaking R&D increased between 1984-85 and 1990-91 by 33 per cent. Over the same period, human resources and expenditure devoted to R&D increased significantly, by 91 per cent and 222 per cent respectively.

Between 1988-89 and 1990-91 the number of businesses with less than 20 employees undertaking R&D declined by 16 per cent, while human resources allocated to R&D declined by 11 per cent. Expenditure undertaken rose by 5 per cent over the same period.

The Manufacturing sector continued to undertake the largest amount of R&D activity. In 1990-91, the manufacturing industry accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the number of businesses undertaking R&D and employing less than 20 people, and for 59 per cent of the human resource allocation and 55 per cent of the expenditure undertaken.

New South Wales and Victorian businesses employing less than 20 people, together, accounted for 67 per cent of the total expenditure undertaken by small business on R&D in 1990-91.

DIAGRAM 5.13 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT
BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1990-91

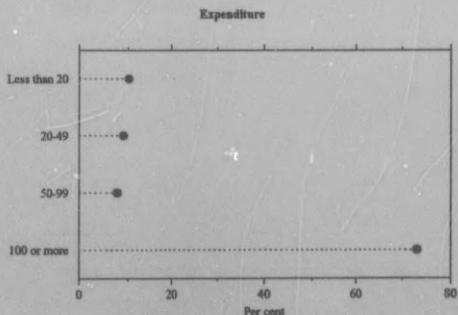
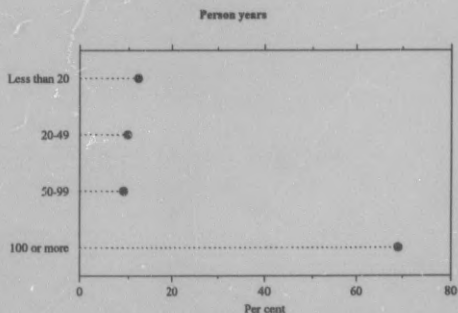


TABLE 5.13 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES(a), AUSTRALIA

| Industry division(b) and type of activity | Employer size group | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | 1-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | |
| NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES PERFORMING R&D | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 386 | 198 | 129 | 429 | 1,142 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 86 | 37 | 20 | 51 | 194 |
| Property and business services | 362 | 39 | 16 | 33 | 450 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 31 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 43 |
| Other nec(c) | 43 | 15 | 7 | 92 | 157 |
| Total all industries | 908 | 298 | 174 | 606 | 1,986 |
| 1988-89(d)— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 792 | 300 | 223 | 553 | 1,868 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 123 | 57 | 34 | 80 | 294 |
| Property and business services | 364 | 80 | 29 | 51 | 524 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 70 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 95 |
| Other nec(c) | 92 | 31 | 24 | 119 | 266 |
| Total all industries | 1,441 | 484 | 314 | 808 | 3,047 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 722 | 284 | 199 | 497 | 1,702 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100 | 58 | 36 | 66 | 260 |
| Property and business services | 271 | 68 | 19 | 44 | 402 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 42 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 63 |
| Other nec(c) | 74 | 23 | 18 | 110 | 225 |
| Total all industries | 1,209 | 443 | 278 | 722 | 2,652 |
| HUMAN RESOURCES DEVOTED TO R&D (person years) | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 573 | 430 | 446 | 6,376 | 7,825 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 133 | 96 | 69 | 342 | 641 |
| Property and business services | 380 | 141 | n.p. | n.p. | 1,352 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 103 | 133 | n.p. | n.p. | 497 |
| Other nec(c) | 86 | 23 | 24 | 2,116 | 2,248 |
| Total all industries | 1,275 | 823 | 745 | 9,720 | 12,563 |
| 1988-89(d)— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,370 | 1,121 | 1,131 | 7,901 | 11,523 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 239 | 214 | 184 | 1,050 | 1,687 |
| Property and business services | 738 | 418 | 351 | 1,302 | 2,810 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 223 | n.p. | n.p. | 522 | 1,094 |
| Other nec(c) | 184 | n.p. | n.p. | 3,018 | 3,339 |
| Total all industries | 2,754 | 2,105 | 1,801 | 13,793 | 20,453 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,443 | 1,178 | 989 | 7,647 | 11,258 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 173 | 147 | 291 | 1,018 | 1,629 |
| Property and business services | 555 | 375 | 215 | 1,346 | 2,490 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 140 | 174 | 216 | 456 | 986 |
| Other nec(c) | 127 | 77 | 66 | 3,351 | 3,621 |
| Total all industries | 2,438 | 1,950 | 1,777 | 13,818 | 19,985 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.13 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES(a), AUSTRALIA — *continued*

| Industry division(b) and type of activity | Employer size group | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | |
| EXPENDITURE ON R&D (\$'000) | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Industry | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 26,375 | 22,149 | 23,426 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 6,513 | n.p. | n.p. | 20,375 | 36,479 |
| Property and business services | 20,378 | 9,761 | 4,750 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Research and scientific institutions | 4,938 | 7,908 | n.p. | n.p. | 28,766 |
| Other nec(c) | 5,632 | n.p. | n.p. | 135,742 | 143,753 |
| Type of activity | | | | | |
| Basic research | 3,885 | 1,562 | 1,331 | 12,117 | 18,895 |
| Applied research | 19,944 | 14,968 | 15,810 | 167,041 | 217,763 |
| Experimental development | 40,007 | 29,784 | 24,961 | 399,669 | 494,421 |
| Total expenditure | 63,836 | 46,314 | 42,102 | 578,827 | 731,079 |
| 1988-89(d)— | | | | | |
| Industry | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 94,776 | 82,980 | 81,331 | 678,151 | 937,239 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 15,549 | 13,568 | 19,609 | 110,702 | 159,429 |
| Property and business services | 47,821 | 35,163 | 28,132 | 117,387 | 228,504 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 19,800 | 33,036 | 5,047 | 69,471 | 127,354 |
| Other nec(c) | 17,505 | 14,300 | 4,380 | 295,719 | 331,904 |
| Type of activity | | | | | |
| Basic research | 11,767 | 20,008 | 8,272 | 62,859 | 102,906 |
| Applied research | 62,234 | 59,583 | 43,689 | 434,246 | 599,752 |
| Experimental development | 121,450 | 99,457 | 86,539 | 774,326 | 1,081,771 |
| Total expenditure | 195,451 | 179,048 | 138,500 | 1,271,431 | 1,784,430 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Industry | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 113,166 | 112,474 | 77,014 | 757,379 | 1,060,033 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 13,937 | 10,794 | 27,806 | 121,624 | 174,160 |
| Property and business services | 41,317 | 29,856 | 20,576 | 157,264 | 249,007 |
| Research and scientific institutions | 18,042 | 17,670 | 23,056 | 52,393 | 111,161 |
| Other nec(c) | 19,347 | 10,741 | 6,902 | 386,060 | 423,049 |
| Type of activity | | | | | |
| Basic research | 15,571 | 12,389 | 15,366 | 83,781 | 127,107 |
| Applied research | 65,381 | 48,402 | 49,243 | 448,876 | 611,903 |
| Experimental development | 124,856 | 120,743 | 90,737 | 942,063 | 1,278,400 |
| Total expenditure | 205,808 | 181,535 | 155,347 | 1,474,720 | 2,017,410 |

(a) Excludes businesses in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). Property and business services cover ASIC code 63; Research and scientific institutions cover ASIC code 8461. (c) Includes ASIC divisions B, D, E, G, H, I, and L; Subdivisions 61 and 62; and ASIC codes 8141-8306 and 8462-8495. (d) Data have been revised since previous issue.

Source: *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1990-91* (8104.0), and unpublished data.

TABLE 5.14 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES BY STATE ('000)

| Industry division and type of activity | Employer size group | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | 1-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 10,363 | 8,744 | 9,662 | 132,402 | 161,171 |
| All other industries | 14,094 | 10,868 | 9,887 | 69,915 | 104,765 |
| Total | 24,457 | 19,612 | 19,549 | 202,318 | 265,936 |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 34,199 | 28,715 | 26,484 | 249,100 | 338,498 |
| All other industries | 42,694 | 51,913 | 24,030 | 288,206 | 406,842 |
| Total | 76,893 | 80,628 | 50,514 | 537,306 | 745,341 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 44,329 | 33,889 | 33,875 | 278,370 | 390,463 |
| All other industries | 36,999 | 26,523 | 37,116 | 366,284 | 456,922 |
| Total | 81,327 | 60,412 | 70,991 | 644,654 | 837,385 |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN VICTORIA | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 7,749 | 6,061 | 9,461 | 182,659 | 205,930 |
| All other industries | 9,832 | 4,165 | 3,639 | 93,369 | 111,505 |
| Total | 17,581 | 10,226 | 13,100 | 276,028 | 317,435 |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 26,670 | 24,990 | 24,821 | 300,792 | 377,272 |
| All other industries | 26,386 | 19,011 | 15,618 | 174,409 | 235,424 |
| Total | 53,055 | 44,001 | 40,439 | 475,201 | 612,696 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 35,852 | 28,682 | 22,763 | 336,756 | 424,053 |
| All other industries | 20,940 | 29,121 | 24,158 | 192,010 | 266,229 |
| Total | 56,792 | 57,802 | 46,922 | 528,766 | 690,282 |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN QUEENSLAND | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 2,833 | 2,051 | 2,287 | 12,032 | 19,202 |
| All other industries | 3,333 | 1,769 | 4,157 | 19,889 | 29,149 |
| Total | 6,166 | 3,820 | 6,444 | 31,921 | 48,351 |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 13,864 | 6,157 | 5,858 | 33,358 | 59,237 |
| All other industries | 7,702 | 7,512 | 6,298 | 48,166 | 69,677 |
| Total | 21,566 | 13,669 | 12,156 | 81,524 | 128,914 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 12,073 | 6,009 | 5,524 | 25,477 | 49,082 |
| All other industries | 8,458 | 4,124 | 8,872 | 68,872 | 90,326 |
| Total | 20,531 | 10,133 | 14,395 | 94,349 | 139,409 |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | n.p. | 1,713 | n.p. | 22,724 | 27,819 |
| All other industries | n.p. | 4,293 | n.p. | 11,327 | 19,576 |
| Total | 5,929 | 6,006 | 1,398 | 34,061 | 47,395 |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 6,942 | 10,277 | 6,002 | 20,552 | 43,773 |
| All other industries | 9,467 | 3,041 | 1,692 | 39,516 | 54,118 |
| Total | 16,409 | 13,318 | 7,694 | 60,470 | 97,891 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 6,470 | 17,334 | 9,685 | 22,237 | 55,726 |
| All other industries | 14,880 | 2,707 | 3,267 | 57,678 | 78,532 |
| Total | 21,350 | 20,041 | 12,952 | 79,915 | 134,258 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.14 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES BY STATE

— continued
(^{'000})

| Industry division and type of activity | Employer size group | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | 1-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,911 | 2,007 | 716 | 11,132 | 15,765 |
| All other industries | 3,988 | n.p. | n.p. | 9,290 | 15,869 |
| Total | 5,899 | n.p. | n.p. | 20,421 | 31,635 |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 9,061 | 9,433 | 7,692 | 48,112 | 74,297 |
| All other industries | 10,387 | 7,457 | 3,011 | 8,776 | 29,631 |
| Total | 19,448 | 16,890 | 10,703 | 56,888 | 103,929 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 9,915 | 11,199 | 4,424 | 63,105 | 88,643 |
| All other industries | 7,165 | 4,709 | 4,090 | 7,105 | 23,069 |
| Total | 17,080 | 15,908 | 8,514 | 70,210 | 111,712 |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN TASMANIA | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 511 | n.p. | n.p. | 6,479 | 7,268 |
| All other industries | 749 | n.p. | n.p. | 1,730 | 2,794 |
| Total | 1,260 | n.p. | n.p. | 8,209 | 10,062 |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 22,599 | 33,867 |
| All other industries | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 11,827 | 13,159 |
| Total | 1,203 | n.p. | n.p. | 34,426 | 47,026 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 29,754 |
| All other industries | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 3,780 |
| Total | n.p. | 799 | n.p. | 31,102 | 33,534 |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | — | n.p. | — | n.p. | n.p. |
| All other industries | n.p. | — | — | — | n.p. |
| Total | n.p. | n.p. | — | n.p. | n.p. |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | n.p. | n.p. | — | — | 160 |
| All other industries | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1,385 | 2,685 |
| Total | 237 | n.p. | n.p. | 1,385 | 2,843 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | n.p. | — | — | — | n.p. |
| All other industries | n.p. | — | n.p. | 1,332 | n.p. |
| Total | n.p. | — | n.p. | 1,332 | 1,646 |
| EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY | | | | | |
| 1984-85— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | n.p. | n.p. | — | — | n.p. |
| All other industries | 1,075 | n.p. | — | n.p. | n.p. |
| Total | n.p. | 2,262 | — | n.p. | n.p. |
| 1988-89— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 2,967 | 869 | n.p. | n.p. | 5,699 |
| All other industries | 2,474 | 5,120 | n.p. | n.p. | 22,263 |
| Total | 5,441 | 5,989 | n.p. | n.p. | 27,962 |
| 1990-91— | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 2,513 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| All other industries | 2,637 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. |
| Total | 5,150 | 4,397 | 693 | 6,604 | 16,844 |

Source: Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1990-91 (8104.0), and unpublished data.

CHAPTER 6

SMALL BUSINESS PROFILES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Introduction

This chapter provides information on the structure, legal status, activity and performance of small business in the Australian economy.

The estimates provided in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 have been obtained from the 1991-92 Economic Activity Survey (EAS). The results of this annual survey are presented in *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (8140.0).

Table 6.3 provides data from the ABS Business Register on the legal status of employing businesses by industry.

The chapter also provides detailed profiles for selected industries. Specifically, the industries included are:

- Retail - 1985-86 and 1991-92
- Manufacturing - 1990-91
- Mining - 1990-91
- Agriculture - 1989-90 and 1990-91

Statistical information presented in these industry profiles was drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' program of integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys. The profiles complement the series presented in the previous edition of this publication.

Information presented in this chapter was collected using a common framework of reporting units (*management unit or establishments*), common data concepts and a common standard industrial classification, the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0).

Care should be taken when comparing data in this chapter with data in previous chapters. The statistical unit used is the management unit (the enterprise for data prior to 1989-90) or the establishment unit. In addition, some statistics in this chapter include public sector units (public trading enterprises only) and employer size refers to total employment (i.e. includes working proprietors and partners as well as employees).

THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SURVEY

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 present selected results from the 1991-92 EAS as they relate to small business. Users should refer to the Glossary on page 178 for an explanation of the terms used in this section.

Coverage of EAS

Not all small businesses operating in Australia were included in the EAS. The population for the 1991-92 EAS consisted of all management units in the Australian economy except for:

- Agricultural businesses with an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$20,000; separate estimates for small agricultural businesses are not available and therefore have not been included in Table 6.1 or Table 6.2 or the accompanying analysis;
- Manufacturing businesses with less than 4 employees;

- Unincorporated non-employing businesses classified to all industries other than Agriculture (note: some incorporated nil employing businesses which are part of an employing enterprise group are included); and
- Businesses classified to the General Government sector (government owned Public Trading Enterprises are included).

These coverage differences together with other methodological differences mean that the EAS estimates of numbers of small and total businesses operating during the year differ from those presented in the earlier chapters.

The significance of small business

Table 6.1 on page 120 shows that in 1991-92 small non-farm businesses accounted for:

- 94 per cent of employing non-farm businesses;
- 40 per cent of persons employed in those businesses;
- 29 per cent of sales;
- 30 per cent of wages and salaries paid; and
- 19 per cent of the profits.

Additionally, small non-farm businesses contributed an estimated 29 per cent to non-farm industry gross product (see page 180 of the Glossary for a definition of Industry Gross Product). If small businesses not included in the scope of the survey had been included these proportions would have been only marginally higher.

... Industry comparisons

As shown in Table 6.1, the relative contribution of small business to economic activity within an industry depends on the variable chosen. In 1991-92, in terms of wages and salaries and employment, small businesses were most significant, in proportional terms, in the Construction industry. Small businesses classified to Construction accounted for around 65 per cent of employment and for 48 per cent of wages and salaries in this industry.

In terms of sales of goods and services and profit, small businesses are most significant, in proportional terms, in the Community services industry (49 per cent and 68 per cent respectively).

In the Transport and storage industry, while small businesses accounted for 26 per cent of employment, 17 per cent of wages and salaries, and 24 per cent of sales of goods and services, they accounted for 60 per cent of profits.

Performance Measures

Information from profit and loss statements and balance sheets of businesses can be presented in the form of ratios. These ratios are used to summarise and analyse business performance.

Table 6.2 on page 120 presents a selection of operating ratios which have been generated from information collected in the 1991-92 EAS.

These ratios are known as 'industry ratios', and are suitable for comparative analysis of industry performance. Industry ratios can, however, be affected by extreme values and therefore are not normally recommended for analysing comparative business performance. The median value of a ratio, which can be made available on request, is recommended for this purpose as it provides a better measure of a typical business within each industry/size category.

Profitability ratios**... operating profit margin**

This measure indicates the proportion, on average, of sales of goods and services that translates into profit. As such it is an important indicator of business efficiency. This ratio is derived as follows:

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax} * 100}{\text{sales of goods and services}}$$

This concept of operating profit margin is not considered applicable to businesses in the Finance, property and business services industry, or the Community services industry, as a significant proportion of their revenue is not generated from sales. In 1991-92, small businesses in the Recreational, personal and other services industry returned the highest industry operating profit margin. In contrast, small businesses classified to Construction returned a negative operating profit margin.

... return on assets

This ratio is an indicator of the efficiency with which assets are employed to generate profits.

$$\text{Return on assets} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax} * 100}{\text{total assets}}$$

As shown in Table 6.2, in 1991-92, this ratio was highest for small businesses in the Community services industry. This was due, however, more to the relatively low asset levels of these businesses than to high profit levels.

Labour ratios**... profit to employment**

This ratio expresses the average amount of profit attributable to each employee, working proprietor and working partner in the industry. It is derived as follows:

$$\text{Profit to employment} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax}}{\text{employment}}$$

This ratio should be used with some caution as it does not take account of the varying capital/labour mix of inputs across industries. While small businesses classified to the Community services had relatively low capital/labour ratios, they had the highest profit to employment ratio in 1991-92.

... industry gross product to employment

This indicator measures the average amount of industry gross product (IGP) contributed by each employee, working proprietor and working partner. As such it is a rough measure of the productivity of labour by industry. It has been derived as follows:

$$\text{Industry gross product to employment} = \frac{\text{IGP}}{\text{employment}}$$

The figures in Table 6.2 indicate that labour productivity for businesses classified to the Manufacturing, Construction, Wholesale trade and Transport and storage industries was markedly higher for larger businesses than for small businesses. For the Retail trade, Community services and the Recreational, personal and other services industries, the ratios for small and larger businesses were similar. Again, these differences are mainly due to the varying capital/labour mix across industries and size categories.

TABLE 6.1 BUSINESS OPERATIONS BY SIZE AND INDUSTRY,
AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

| | Operating management units | | Persons employed | | | | Wages and salaries | | |
|---|--|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Small Business as a per cent of All Businesses | | Small Businesses | | All Businesses | | Small Businesses | | All Businesses |
| | per cent | No. ('000) | per cent | No. ('000) | | | \$m | % | \$m |
| Manufacturing | 94 | 331 | 35 | 933 | | | 7,814 | 28 | 28,376 |
| Construction | 97 | 159 | 65 | 246 | | | 3,180 | 48 | 6,600 |
| Wholesale trade | 92 | 172 | 45 | 379 | | | 3,881 | 36 | 10,872 |
| Retail trade | 96 | 407 | 47 | 866 | | | 6,127 | 45 | 13,709 |
| Transport and storage | 94 | 77 | 26 | 298 | | | 1,575 | 17 | 9,413 |
| Finance, property and business services | 95 | 317 | 39 | 808 | | | 6,703 | 30 | 22,508 |
| Community services | 91 | 211 | 37 | 564 | | | 4,076 | 35 | 11,649 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 92 | 257 | 50 | 519 | | | 3,086 | 40 | 7,669 |
| Total(a) | 94 | 1,944 | 40 | 4,917 | | | 34,884 | 30 | 122,997 |
| | Sales of goods and services | | Operating profit before tax | | | | Industry gross product | | |
| | Small Businesses All Businesses | | Small Businesses | | All Businesses | | Small Businesses | | All Businesses |
| | \$m | per cent | \$m | per cent | \$m | | \$m | per cent | \$m |
| Manufacturing | 37,901 | 23 | 163,281 | 1,863 | 22 | 8,417 | 12,278 | 25 | 48,226 |
| Construction | 16,755 | 46 | 36,509 | *30 | *2 | *1,992 | *4,284 | *41 | 10,488 |
| Wholesale trade | 39,055 | 26 | 150,545 | *1026 | *20 | *5,032 | 6,098 | 31 | 19,929 |
| Retail trade | 51,947 | 39 | 131,840 | *22 | *1 | 1,494 | 8,251 | 44 | 18,755 |
| Transport and storage | 7,999 | 24 | 33,253 | *211 | *60 | *351 | 2,379 | 17 | 14,412 |
| Finance, property and business services | 20,863 | 37 | 57,112 | *2,639 | *14 | 18,809 | 10,546 | .. | *13,869 |
| Community services | 9,476 | 49 | 19,388 | 1,697 | 68 | 2,507 | 5,519 | 47 | 11,746 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 13,626 | 42 | 32,598 | *1,052 | *51 | 2,077 | 5,115 | 41 | 12,501 |
| Total(a) | 202,096 | 29 | 694,426 | 9,521 | 19 | 49,758 | 56,661 | 29 | 192,078 |

(a) Includes the Mining, Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1991-92 (8140.0), and unpublished data.

TABLE 6.2 INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE MEASURES,
AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

| | Profitability Ratios | | | | Labour Ratios | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Operating profit margin | | Return on assets | | Profit to Employment | | IGP to Employment | |
| | Small Businesses | All Businesses | Small Businesses | All Businesses | Small Businesses | All Businesses | Small Businesses | All Businesses |
| | — per cent — | | | | — \$'000 — | | | |
| Manufacturing | 4.9 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 37.1 | 51.7 |
| Construction | -0.2 | 5.5 | -0.4 | 10.2 | -0.2 | 8.1 | 26.9 | 42.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.6 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 13.3 | 35.5 | 52.6 |
| Retail trade | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 20.3 | 21.7 |
| Transport and storage | 2.6 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 30.8 | 48.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | .. | .. | 5.4 | 1.9 | 9.6 | 20.3 | 30.6 | 20.6 |
| Community services | .. | .. | 17.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 26.2 | 20.8 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 7.7 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 19.9 | 24.1 |

Source: Economic Activity Survey, 1991-92, unpublished data.



How does Small Business...

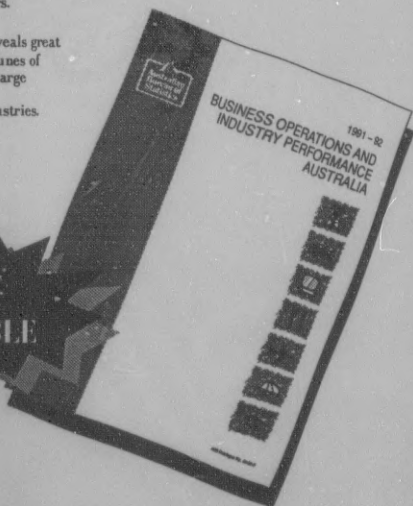
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- some improvement in debt and liquidity indicators.

The publication reveals great variation in the fortunes of small, medium and large business, and great variation across industries.



For a copy, contact your nearest ABS Bookshop (see the list at the end of this publication).

Business Operations and Industry Performance Australia 1991-92.
(Catalogue No 8140.0) \$25.00 including postage.



LEGAL STATUS OF SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

Small employing businesses are set up primarily as either companies or partnerships. Table 6.3 shows the legal status of small and other businesses for selected industries as at August 1992.

The table shows that for small, as well as larger employing businesses, the company is the single most common type of legal organisation in Australia. Unincorporated small businesses (sole proprietors, partnerships, trusts etc.), however, significantly outnumber incorporated small businesses in the Retail trade and Recreational, personal and other service industries.

TABLE 6.3 EMPLOYING BUSINESSES BY LEGAL STATUS AND SIZE FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1992
(per cent)

| Industry— | Companies | | Sole proprietors | | Partnerships and trusts | | Other | | Not known | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Small Businesses | Other Businesses | Small Businesses | Other Businesses | Small Businesses | Other Businesses | Small Businesses | Other Businesses | Small Businesses | Other Businesses |
| Mining | 67.0 | 87.3 | 9.8 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 62.4 | 93.7 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 24.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Construction | 48.9 | 77.0 | 17.4 | 1.9 | 32.9 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 67.9 | 86.0 | 9.7 | 1.9 | 21.3 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Retail trade | 36.1 | 67.8 | 24.7 | 5.0 | 36.2 | 25.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Transport and storage | 51.2 | 83.1 | 16.4 | 3.0 | 31.3 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 63.5 | 66.4 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 22.8 | 25.4 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Community services | 48.9 | 47.5 | 24.7 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 20.1 | 3.3 | 6.1 |
| Recreational, personal and other services | 36.7 | 63.6 | 29.8 | 5.6 | 28.1 | 18.4 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Total | 51.0 | 69.1 | 18.9 | 5.6 | 27.3 | 17.7 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 2.1 |

Source: The ABS Business Register, August 1992.

THE RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

Introduction

The ABS conducts a Retail Census at six yearly intervals. The data presented here have been derived from the two most recent censuses conducted in respect of 1985-86 and 1991-92.

Main Findings

Preliminary estimates for 1991-92 show that there were about 155,000 small businesses in the Retail trade industry, with turnover of over \$69 billion; this volume is about 51 per cent of the turnover for the whole industry.

Table 6.4 gives a breakdown of the Retail trade industry by industry group from the two most recent censuses.

As at June 1992, there were more than 1 million people employed in the Retail trade industry; just over 628,000 were employed in small businesses.

Over the six year period from 1985-86 to 1991-92 the number of small Retail trade businesses increased by 13 per cent, while employment for the small business sector grew by 24 per cent, and turnover by 71 per cent.

In all Retail trade industry groups, except for the Department and general stores group, small businesses comprised between 96 and 99 per cent of the total number of Retail trade businesses.

The relative contribution of small business to total turnover for the Retail trade industry varies from industry group to industry group. The largest percentage contribution to turnover in the Retail trade industry occurs in the Other retailer group (ASIC Group 489), which includes photographic equipment stores, sports and toy stores, newsagents, stationers and booksellers, second hand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists and retailing nec. In 1991-92, small businesses accounted for 85 per cent of the turnover for that industry group.

The relative contribution of the small business sector to employment is generally higher than for turnover.

DIAGRAM 6.1 RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1991-92

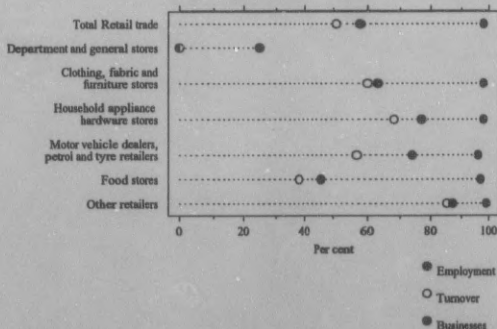


TABLE 6.4 RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRIES: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY GROUP(s), AUSTRALIA

| ASIC(b) code | Businesses(c) | Employment at end June(d) | Wages and salaries(e) | Turnover | Adjusted value added(f) | Net operating surplus(g) |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 481 Department and general stores— 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 37 | 168 | 1.1 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| 10-19 persons | 10 | 146 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
| Total small business | 47 | 314 | 3.2 | 29.2 | 5.9 | 2.3 |
| % of total business | 49.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 20-49 persons | 18 | 647 | 9.0 | 62.8 | 10.6 | 1.0 |
| 50-99 persons | 12 | 852 | 10.9 | 71.8 | 14.1 | 2.4 |
| 100 or more persons | 19 | 145,082 | 1,642.8 | 11,659.8 | 2,432.8 | 597.5 |
| Total | 96 | 147,995 | 1,666.0 | 11,823.5 | 2,463.5 | 603.3 |
| 1991-92(b) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 11 | 29 | 0.2 | 1.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 2 | 32 | 0.4 | 2.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total small business | 13 | 61 | 0.6 | 4.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| % of total business | 25 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 13 | 461 | 8.1 | 59.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 10 | 627 | 9.9 | 62.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 15 | 85,587 | 1,155.4 | 9,688.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 31 | 86,736 | 1,174.0 | 9,814.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 484 Clothing, fabric and furniture stores— 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 17,779 | 50,713 | 357.0 | 3,653.6 | 768.3 | 368.1 |
| 10-19 persons | 704 | 9,021 | 113.7 | 889.1 | 198.5 | 71.9 |
| Total small business | 18,483 | 59,734 | 470.7 | 4,542.7 | 966.8 | 440.0 |
| % of total business | 98 | 61 | 51 | 58 | 60 | 73 |
| 20-49 persons | 264 | 7,539 | 101.2 | 715.6 | 148.7 | 40.4 |
| 50-99 persons | 67 | 4,539 | 62.6 | 426.4 | 83.2 | 16.0 |
| 100 or more persons | 62 | 26,308 | 283.8 | 2,134.1 | 417.2 | 105.9 |
| Total | 18,876 | 98,120 | 918.3 | 7,818.8 | 1,615.9 | 602.2 |
| 1991-92(b) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 20,417 | 61,075 | 638.3 | 6,120.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 804 | 10,222 | 160.2 | 1,191.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total small business | 21,221 | 71,297 | 798.5 | 7,312.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| % of total business | 98 | 63 | 57 | 60 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 247 | 7,204 | 118.5 | 895.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 45 | 3,042 | 51.1 | 412.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 51 | 31,782 | 421.6 | 3,638.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 21,564 | 113,325 | 1,389.8 | 12,258.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 485 Household appliance and hardware stores— 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 11,759 | 35,861 | 256.1 | 2,584.0 | 599.4 | 275.3 |
| 10-19 persons | 458 | 5,721 | 72.3 | 626.5 | 123.9 | 34.1 |
| Total small business | 12,217 | 41,582 | 328.4 | 3,210.5 | 723.3 | 309.4 |
| % of total business | 99 | 68 | 54 | 56 | 60 | 66 |
| 20-49 persons | 122 | 3,505 | 50.4 | 455.4 | 114.3 | 50.0 |
| 50-99 persons | 19 | 1,312 | 22.6 | 244.4 | 45.3 | 20.8 |
| 100 or more persons | 37 | 14,771 | 210.4 | 1,869.1 | 328.9 | 90.9 |
| Total | 12,395 | 61,170 | 611.7 | 5,779.4 | 1,211.6 | 471.2 |
| 1991-92(b) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 15,793 | 54,694 | 611.6 | 5,451.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 996 | 12,557 | 211.6 | 1,605.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total small business | 16,789 | 67,251 | 823.2 | 7,056.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| % of total business | 98 | 77 | 69 | 68 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 249 | 6,803 | 124.0 | 943.3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 28 | 1,915 | 41.8 | 368.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 27 | 19,921 | 199.5 | 2,064.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 17,093 | 86,890 | 1,185.5 | 10,433.3 | n.a. | n.a. |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.4 RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRIES: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY GROUP(s), AUSTRALIA — continued

| ASIC(b) code | Businesses(c) | Employment at end June(d) | Wages and salaries(e) | Turnover | Adjusted value added(f) | Net operating surplus(g) |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 486 Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers— 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 31,587 | 113,238 | 973.9 | 11,655.9 | 2,149.1 | 1,066.5 |
| 10-19 persons | 2,862 | 37,078 | 471.4 | 5,109.0 | 756.5 | 252.4 |
| Total small business | 34,449 | 150,316 | 1,445.3 | 16,764.9 | 2,905.6 | 1,318.9 |
| % of total business | 97 | 71 | 58 | 46 | 56 | 54 |
| 20-49 persons | 894 | 26,003 | 404.7 | 6,071.9 | 842.6 | 379.8 |
| 50-99 persons | 217 | 14,771 | 267.1 | 4,617.8 | 564.7 | 278.5 |
| 100 or more persons | 90 | 19,295 | 373.7 | 8,869.8 | 889.1 | 471.0 |
| Total | 35,650 | 210,385 | 2,490.8 | 36,324.4 | 5,202.0 | 2,448.3 |
| 1991-92(h) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 34,710 | 128,978 | 1,709.2 | 18,075.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 3,738 | 48,173 | 931.6 | 10,095.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total small business | 38,448 | 177,151 | 2,640.8 | 28,170.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| % of total business | 96 | 74 | 65 | 57 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 1,098 | 31,918 | 676.0 | 9,380.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 232 | 15,695 | 407.4 | 6,486.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 81 | 15,487 | 366.7 | 5,063.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 39,859 | 240,251 | 4,090.9 | 49,101.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 488 Food stores— 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 44,231 | 138,255 | 587.7 | 8,479.9 | 1,602.8 | 916.2 |
| 10-19 persons | 1,688 | 21,483 | 161.9 | 1,471.6 | 268.6 | 92.0 |
| Total small business | 45,919 | 159,738 | 749.6 | 9,951.5 | 1,871.4 | 1,008.2 |
| % of total business | 98 | 53 | 36 | 47 | 49 | 66 |
| 20-49 persons | 502 | 14,635 | 127.2 | 1,271.8 | 178.2 | 40.1 |
| 50-99 persons | 133 | 9,032 | 66.9 | 587.9 | 102.8 | 30.3 |
| 100 or more persons | 96 | 115,289 | 1,121.8 | 9,237.1 | 1,649.2 | 442.1 |
| Total | 46,650 | 298,694 | 2,065.5 | 21,048.4 | 3,801.6 | 1,520.7 |
| 1991-92(h) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 42,667 | 149,853 | 957.5 | 12,494.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 2,768 | 35,498 | 327.0 | 2,819.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total small business | 45,435 | 185,351 | 1,284.5 | 15,313.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| % of total business | 97 | 46 | 35 | 38 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 901 | 24,978 | 250.7 | 2,497.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 284 | 20,117 | 186.1 | 1,508.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 151 | 171,076 | 1,925.1 | 21,239.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 46,771 | 401,522 | 3,646.4 | 40,539.3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 489 Other retailers— 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 24,277 | 76,988 | 465.9 | 4,786.0 | 1,158.2 | 637.9 |
| 10-19 persons | 1,355 | 17,001 | 151.2 | 1,159.6 | 301.9 | 138.8 |
| Total small business | 25,632 | 93,989 | 617.1 | 5,945.6 | 1,460.1 | 776.7 |
| % of total business | 99 | 88 | 82 | 86 | 84 | 87 |
| 20-49 persons | 278 | 7,515 | 76.9 | 537.8 | 145.1 | 62.9 |
| 50-99 persons | 32 | 2,135 | 28.0 | 204.9 | 56.0 | 25.6 |
| 100 or more persons | 16 | 3,063 | 31.5 | 256.0 | 69.9 | 30.9 |
| Total | 25,958 | 106,704 | 753.5 | 6,944.2 | 1,731.1 | 896.0 |
| 1991-92(h) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 30,948 | 100,289 | 866.2 | 8,802.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 2,118 | 26,878 | 324.2 | 2,618.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total small business | 33,066 | 127,167 | 1,190.4 | 11,420.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| % of total business | 99 | 87 | 82 | 85 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 428 | 11,486 | 149.0 | 1,025.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 45 | 2,942 | 42.0 | 323.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 22 | 4,235 | 70.5 | 601.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 33,561 | 145,830 | 1,452.0 | 13,371.6 | n.a. | n.a. |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.4 RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRIES: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY GROUP(a),
AUSTRALIA — continued

| ASIC(b) code | Businesses(c) | Employment at end June(d) | Wages and salaries(e) | Turnover | Adjusted value added(f) | Net operating surplus(f) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| <i>Total retail trade—</i> | | | | | | |
| 1985-86 | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 129,670 | 415,223 | 2,641.7 | 31,175.0 | 6,280.6 | 3,265.6 |
| 10-19 persons | 7,077 | 90,450 | 972.7 | 9,269.3 | 1,652.3 | 589.9 |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>136,747</i> | <i>505,673</i> | <i>3,614.4</i> | <i>40,444.3</i> | <i>7,932.9</i> | <i>3,855.5</i> |
| % of total business | 98 | 55 | 42 | 45 | 50 | 59 |
| 20-49 persons | 2,078 | 59,844 | 769.5 | 9,115.3 | 1,439.6 | 574.2 |
| 50-99 persons | 480 | 32,641 | 458.1 | 6,153.2 | 866.0 | 373.5 |
| 100 or more persons | 320 | 324,810 | 3,664 | 34,025.9 | 5,787.2 | 1,738.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>139,625</i> | <i>922,968</i> | <i>8,505.8</i> | <i>89,738.8</i> | <i>16,025.7</i> | <i>6,541.7</i> |
| 1991-92(b) | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 144,546 | 494,918 | 4,783.0 | 50,945.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 10-19 persons | 10,426 | 133,360 | 1,955.0 | 18,332.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| <i>Total small business</i> | <i>154,972</i> | <i>628,278</i> | <i>6,738.0</i> | <i>69,277.9</i> | <i>n.a.</i> | <i>n.a.</i> |
| % of total business | 98 | 58 | 52 | 51 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-49 persons | 2,936 | 82,850 | 1,326.3 | 14,802.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 50-99 persons | 644 | 44,338 | 738.3 | 9,161.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 100 or more persons | 347 | 319,088 | 4,138.8 | 42,296.1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>158,899</i> | <i>1,074,554</i> | <i>12,941.4</i> | <i>135,537.6</i> | <i>n.a.</i> | <i>n.a.</i> |

(a) The 1991-92 Retail Census used the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0) as its prime industry classification. However, each location was also coded in accordance with the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1903* (1201.0), allowing the compilation of ASIC tables in this publication. Because of coding difficulties, some ASIC categories may be slightly deficient, particularly where the categories have been abolished or split in the revised ANZSIC classification. ASIC Groups most effected are 481 and 486. (b) The scope of the 1991-92 Retail Census excluded homebased businesses, door to door sellers, direct marketers and those motor vehicle dealers selling mainly to other businesses. (c) Includes only businesses operating at end of year. (d) Includes working proprietors. (e) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (f) Data for 1991-92 not yet available.

Source: Enterprise Statistics, Australia, 1985-86 (8103.0); Retail Census, 1991-92, unpublished data.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Introduction

Data in this section are from the 1990-91 Manufacturing Census.

Small manufacturing businesses are defined in this section as establishments employing less than 100 persons. The establishment is defined as the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data. In general, an establishment covers all the operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

Main findings

The statistics in Table 6.5 show that small establishments dominate the Manufacturing sector with 96 per cent of the estimated 40,653 manufacturing establishments in Australia being classified as small. While total numbers of small manufacturing establishments are significant their contribution to total output, as measured in terms of turnover, was only 34 per cent.

The manufacturing industry employed an estimated 962,000 people as at June 1991. Of this number approximately 441,000 (46 per cent) were employed in small establishments.

In 1990-91, small manufacturing establishments generated an estimated \$58 billion in turnover and paid an estimated \$11 billion in wages and salaries.

The Wood and wood products subdivision was the most significant small business sector; 99 per cent of the 6,725 establishments in this subdivision were small generating around 73 per cent of total turnover for the subdivision.

Small businesses were also significant in the Fabricated metal products subdivision, generating 64 per cent of the turnover for that subdivision.

Care should be exercised when comparing data contained in this table with Manufacturing Census data for earlier years. Users should refer to the Technical notes on page 184 of this publication and the Appendix of the 1989-90 publication, *Manufacturing Industry Australia* (8221.0) for further details.

DIAGRAM 6.2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1990-91

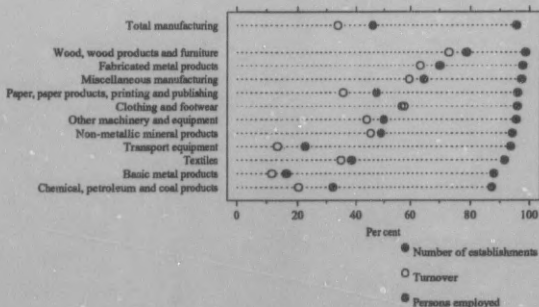


TABLE 6.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91

| Employment size group | Establishments at 30 June | | Employment at end of June(a) | | Wages and salaries(b)(c) | | Turnover(c) | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Number | per cent | Number | per cent | \$m | per cent | \$m | per cent |
| FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 655 | 16.5 | 1,558 | 0.9 | 22.3 | 0.5 | 144.9 | 0.4 |
| 4-9 persons | 1,396 | 35.2 | 8,319 | 4.9 | 140.6 | 3.1 | 816.9 | 2.3 |
| 10-19 persons | 755 | 19.0 | 9,946 | 5.9 | 192.2 | 4.3 | 1,487.7 | 4.3 |
| 20-49 persons | 553 | 13.9 | 17,124 | 10.1 | 388.2 | 8.7 | 3,736.6 | 10.7 |
| 50-99 persons | 232 | 5.8 | 16,126 | 9.5 | 409.1 | 9.1 | 3,911.2 | 11.2 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 3,593 | 90.5 | 53,073 | 31.4 | 1,152.4 | 25.7 | 10,097.4 | 29.0 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 379 | 9.5 | 116,033 | 68.6 | 3,332.2 | 74.3 | 24,769.8 | 71.0 |
| Total | 3,972 | 100.0 | 169,108 | 100.0 | 4,484.5 | 100.0 | 34,867.2 | 100.0 |
| TEXTILES | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 242 | 25.2 | 560 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 53.7 | 1.3 |
| 4-9 persons | 342 | 35.6 | 2,018 | 7.1 | 37.7 | 5.1 | 159.2 | 4.7 |
| 10-19 persons | 142 | 14.8 | 1,868 | 6.6 | 39.7 | 5.4 | 214.4 | 5.3 |
| 20-49 persons | 109 | 11.4 | 3,409 | 12.0 | 78.4 | 10.6 | 490.7 | 12.2 |
| 50-99 persons | 44 | 4.6 | 3,100 | 10.9 | 82.0 | 11.1 | 467.5 | 11.6 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 879 | 91.6 | 10,955 | 38.6 | 246.7 | 33.3 | 1,415.5 | 35.1 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 81 | 8.4 | 17,460 | 61.4 | 493.8 | 66.7 | 2,619.2 | 64.9 |
| Total | 960 | 100.0 | 28,415 | 100.0 | 740.5 | 100.0 | 4,034.7 | 100.0 |
| CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 637 | 24.9 | 1,393 | 2.5 | 20.4 | 1.7 | 100.3 | 2.0 |
| 4-9 persons | 900 | 35.2 | 5,247 | 9.4 | 85.8 | 7.3 | 363.0 | 7.4 |
| 10-19 persons | 449 | 17.6 | 6,026 | 10.8 | 116.5 | 9.9 | 538.8 | 10.9 |
| 20-49 persons | 341 | 13.3 | 10,091 | 18.2 | 200.2 | 16.9 | 934.3 | 18.9 |
| 50-99 persons | 125 | 4.9 | 8,793 | 15.3 | 193.5 | 16.4 | 924.9 | 18.7 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 2,452 | 95.9 | 31,550 | 56.8 | 616.5 | 52.2 | 2,861.3 | 57.9 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 105 | 4.1 | 24,032 | 43.2 | 565.2 | 47.8 | 2,077.1 | 42.1 |
| Total | 2,557 | 100.0 | 55,582 | 100.0 | 1,181.7 | 100.0 | 4,938.4 | 100.0 |
| WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 2,275 | 33.8 | 5,061 | 6.7 | 77.4 | 4.4 | 375.3 | 4.8 |
| 4-9 persons | 2,602 | 38.7 | 14,936 | 19.7 | 287.0 | 16.4 | 1,122.2 | 14.4 |
| 10-19 persons | 1,043 | 15.5 | 13,974 | 18.4 | 312.8 | 17.8 | 1,267.8 | 16.3 |
| 20-49 persons | 580 | 8.6 | 16,600 | 21.9 | 396.3 | 22.6 | 1,808.1 | 23.2 |
| 50-99 persons | 134 | 2.0 | 9,077 | 12.0 | 221.3 | 12.6 | 1,108.7 | 14.2 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 6,634 | 98.6 | 59,648 | 78.6 | 1,294.8 | 73.8 | 5,682.2 | 73.0 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 91 | 1.4 | 16,212 | 21.4 | 458.8 | 26.2 | 2,104.6 | 27.0 |
| Total | 6,725 | 100.0 | 75,860 | 100.0 | 1,753.6 | 100.0 | 7,786.8 | 100.0 |
| PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 1,304 | 27.8 | 2,814 | 2.7 | 48.8 | 1.5 | 212.9 | 1.4 |
| 4-9 persons | 1,768 | 37.7 | 10,366 | 9.9 | 229.4 | 7.1 | 882.6 | 6.0 |
| 10-19 persons | 792 | 16.9 | 10,534 | 10.1 | 259.5 | 8.0 | 972.0 | 6.6 |
| 20-49 persons | 479 | 10.2 | 14,203 | 13.7 | 390.2 | 12.1 | 1,716.9 | 11.6 |
| 50-99 persons | 165 | 3.5 | 11,198 | 10.7 | 342.4 | 10.6 | 1,489.2 | 10.1 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 4,508 | 96.0 | 49,215 | 47.1 | 1,270.4 | 39.2 | 5,273.6 | 35.7 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 186 | 4.0 | 55,079 | 52.8 | 1,964.4 | 60.8 | 9,495.1 | 64.3 |
| Total | 4,694 | 100.0 | 104,294 | 100.0 | 3,234.8 | 100.0 | 14,768.7 | 100.0 |
| CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 257 | 22.7 | 542 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 92.9 | 0.4 |
| 4-9 persons | 281 | 24.8 | 1,654 | 3.2 | 39.6 | 2.1 | 334.8 | 1.4 |
| 10-19 persons | 170 | 15.0 | 2,212 | 4.3 | 61.2 | 3.2 | 582.6 | 2.5 |
| 20-49 persons | 176 | 15.6 | 5,470 | 10.5 | 175.8 | 9.3 | 1,726.1 | 7.4 |
| 50-99 persons | 102 | 9.0 | 6,942 | 13.3 | 248.0 | 13.1 | 2,022.3 | 8.6 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 986 | 87.2 | 16,820 | 32.3 | 535.4 | 28.2 | 4,758.7 | 28.3 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 145 | 12.8 | 35,226 | 67.7 | 1,364.3 | 71.8 | 18,678.5 | 79.7 |
| Total | 1,131 | 100.0 | 52,046 | 100.0 | 1,899.6 | 100.0 | 23,437.2 | 100.0 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91 — continued

| Employment size group | Establishments at 30 June | | Employment at end of June(s) | | Wages and salaries(b)(c) | | Turnover(c) | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Number | per cent | Number | per cent | \$m | per cent | \$m | per cent |
| NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 540 | 32.0 | 1,212 | 3.0 | 21.8 | 1.7 | 211.8 | 2.8 |
| 4-9 persons | 559 | 33.1 | 3,228 | 8.1 | 68.3 | 5.3 | 425.7 | 5.7 |
| 10-19 persons | 218 | 12.9 | 2,908 | 7.3 | 75.8 | 5.9 | 389.3 | 5.2 |
| 20-49 persons | 176 | 10.4 | 5,129 | 12.9 | 147.9 | 11.6 | 855.5 | 11.4 |
| 50-99 persons | 97 | 5.7 | 6,965 | 17.5 | 224.2 | 17.5 | 1,488.2 | 19.9 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 1,590 | 94.3 | 19,442 | 48.9 | 538.0 | 42.1 | 3,370.4 | 43.0 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 97 | 5.7 | 20,340 | 51.1 | 741.3 | 57.9 | 4,122.9 | 53.0 |
| Total | 1,687 | 100.0 | 39,782 | 100.0 | 1,279.3 | 100.0 | 7,493.3 | 100.0 |
| BASIC METAL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 170 | 21.0 | 380 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 158.9 | 0.7 |
| 4-9 persons | 243 | 30.0 | 1,463 | 2.2 | 37.4 | 1.5 | 189.1 | 0.9 |
| 10-19 persons | 138 | 17.1 | 1,900 | 2.8 | 47.0 | 1.9 | 338.1 | 1.6 |
| 20-49 persons | 103 | 12.7 | 3,157 | 4.7 | 90.6 | 3.7 | 621.4 | 2.9 |
| 50-99 persons | 57 | 7.0 | 4,017 | 6.0 | 132.5 | 5.4 | 1,226.9 | 5.7 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 711 | 87.9 | 10,917 | 16.3 | 315.5 | 13.0 | 2,534.4 | 11.8 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 98 | 12.1 | 55,890 | 83.7 | 2,119.1 | 87.0 | 18,864.8 | 88.2 |
| Total | 809 | 100.0 | 66,807 | 100.0 | 2,434.6 | 100.0 | 21,399.2 | 100.0 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 2,053 | 31.0 | 4,449 | 4.6 | 81.4 | 3.1 | 361.8 | 2.9 |
| 4-9 persons | 2,447 | 36.9 | 14,480 | 14.8 | 322.4 | 12.3 | 1,365.9 | 11.1 |
| 10-19 persons | 1,092 | 16.5 | 14,465 | 14.8 | 364.3 | 13.9 | 1,545.4 | 12.6 |
| 20-49 persons | 638 | 9.6 | 18,615 | 19.0 | 501.3 | 19.1 | 2,264.1 | 18.4 |
| 50-99 persons | 238 | 3.6 | 16,528 | 16.9 | 453.1 | 17.2 | 2,269.3 | 18.5 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 6,468 | 97.6 | 68,537 | 70.1 | 1,722.5 | 65.6 | 7,806.5 | 63.5 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 160 | 2.4 | 29,207 | 29.9 | 904.2 | 34.4 | 4,493.1 | 36.5 |
| Total | 6,628 | 100.0 | 97,744 | 100.0 | 2,626.7 | 100.0 | 12,299.6 | 100.0 |
| TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 629 | 31.2 | 1,367 | 1.5 | 24.4 | 0.9 | 105.4 | 0.7 |
| 4-9 persons | 697 | 34.5 | 4,115 | 4.6 | 86.5 | 3.2 | 329.9 | 2.1 |
| 10-19 persons | 299 | 14.8 | 3,978 | 4.4 | 95.3 | 3.5 | 397.2 | 2.6 |
| 20-49 persons | 202 | 10.0 | 5,993 | 6.7 | 159.1 | 5.8 | 669.5 | 4.3 |
| 50-99 persons | 63 | 3.1 | 4,666 | 5.2 | 129.8 | 4.8 | 598.0 | 3.8 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 1,890 | 93.7 | 20,119 | 22.5 | 495.2 | 18.2 | 2,100.1 | 13.5 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 128 | 6.3 | 69,311 | 77.5 | 2,225.3 | 81.8 | 13,474.4 | 86.5 |
| Total | 2,018 | 100.0 | 89,430 | 100.0 | 2,720.5 | 100.0 | 15,574.5 | 100.0 |
| OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 1,795 | 31.4 | 3,906 | 3.2 | 74.1 | 2.1 | 327.7 | 2.0 |
| 4-9 persons | 1,950 | 34.1 | 11,292 | 9.3 | 260.3 | 7.2 | 1,060.5 | 6.5 |
| 10-19 persons | 888 | 15.5 | 11,815 | 9.7 | 320.7 | 8.9 | 1,249.5 | 7.7 |
| 20-49 persons | 604 | 10.6 | 18,180 | 14.9 | 521.4 | 14.5 | 2,243.9 | 13.8 |
| 50-99 persons | 231 | 4.0 | 15,634 | 12.8 | 489.4 | 13.6 | 2,238.6 | 13.7 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 5,468 | 93.6 | 60,827 | 49.9 | 1,665.9 | 46.3 | 7,120.2 | 43.7 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 249 | 4.4 | 61,004 | 50.1 | 1,932.9 | 53.7 | 9,183.8 | 56.3 |
| Total | 5,717 | 100.0 | 121,911 | 100.0 | 3,598.9 | 100.0 | 16,304.0 | 100.0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 1,398 | 37.2 | 3,039 | 5.0 | 51.0 | 3.1 | 219.8 | 2.6 |
| 4-9 persons | 1,222 | 32.5 | 7,027 | 11.6 | 146.9 | 8.9 | 630.0 | 7.4 |
| 10-19 persons | 504 | 13.4 | 6,723 | 11.1 | 160.6 | 9.7 | 727.3 | 8.5 |
| 20-49 persons | 369 | 9.8 | 11,028 | 18.1 | 298.1 | 18.0 | 1,595.6 | 18.7 |
| 50-99 persons | 160 | 4.3 | 11,582 | 19.1 | 333.6 | 20.2 | 1,905.8 | 22.3 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 3,653 | 97.3 | 39,399 | 64.8 | 990.3 | 59.9 | 5,078.5 | 57.6 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 102 | 2.7 | 21,394 | 35.2 | 662.9 | 40.1 | 3,449.3 | 40.4 |
| Total | 3,755 | 100.0 | 60,793 | 100.0 | 1,653.1 | 100.0 | 8,527.7 | 100.0 |

For footnotes see end of table.

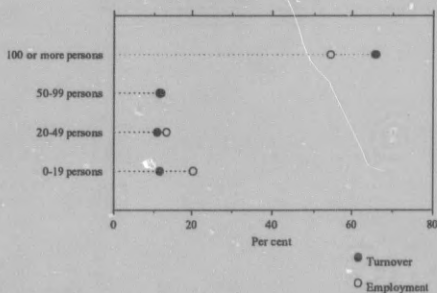
TABLE 6.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91 — *continued*

| Employment size group | Establishments at 30 June | | Employment at end of June(a) | | Wages and salaries(b)(c) | | Turnover(c) | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Number | per cent | Number | per cent | \$m | per cent | \$m | per cent |
| TOTAL MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | |
| 0-3 persons | 11,955 | 29.4 | 26,281 | 2.7 | 449.3 | 1.6 | 2,365.5 | 1.4 |
| 4-9 persons | 14,409 | 35.4 | 84,145 | 8.7 | 1,741.9 | 6.3 | 7,709.7 | 4.5 |
| 10-19 persons | 6,490 | 16.0 | 86,349 | 9.0 | 2,045.6 | 7.4 | 9,710.1 | 5.7 |
| 20-49 persons | 4,330 | 10.7 | 129,099 | 13.4 | 3,347.7 | 12.1 | 18,662.7 | 10.9 |
| 50-99 persons | 1,648 | 4.1 | 114,628 | 11.9 | 3,259.1 | 11.8 | 19,650.7 | 11.5 |
| Total less than 100 persons | 38,832 | 95.5 | 440,502 | 45.8 | 10,843.5 | 39.3 | 58,098.8 | 33.9 |
| Total 100 or more persons | 1,821 | 4.5 | 521,270 | 54.2 | 16,766.5 | 60.7 | 113,334.6 | 66.1 |
| Total | 40,653 | 100.0 | 961,772 | 100.0 | 27,610.0 | 100.0 | 171,433.3 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) Only includes data for establishments operating at 30 June 1991.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1990-91* (8221.0).

DIAGRAM 6.3 DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING TURNOVER AND EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, 1990-91



THE MINING INDUSTRY

Introduction

The data for this section on mining are derived from the Census of Mining Operations. From 1988-89 the annual Census of Mining Operations was restricted to cover the ASIC classes for metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas, with the exclusion of construction materials and other non-metallic minerals. Consequently, it is not possible to compare small business data for 1990-91 with previously published data. Data for construction materials and non-metallic minerals will be collected for the 1992-93 financial year.

Main Findings

Table 6.6 shows that there were 370 businesses engaged in mining for metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas at the end of June 1991. Of these, 32 were small businesses (8.6 per cent of the total). These small businesses generated \$47.5 million in turnover (0.2 per cent of the total) while employing 174 persons (0.2 per cent of the total).

TABLE 6.6 MINING INDUSTRY: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91

| Employer size(a) | Management units | Employment(b) | Wages and salaries(c) | Turnover | Adjusted value added | Net operating surplus |
|--|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| <i>Metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas—</i> | | | | | | |
| 0-9 persons | 24 | 96 | 3.6 | 37.2 | 27.8 | 10.6 |
| 10-19 persons | 8 | 78 | 1.8 | 10.3 | 2.0 | -3.3 |
| Total small business | 32 | 174 | 5.4 | 47.5 | 29.8 | 7.3 |
| % of total business | 8.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 20-49 persons | 41 | 1,050 | 50.5 | 886.7 | 482.8 | 300.4 |
| 50-99 persons | 34 | 2,083 | 95.2 | 3,638.4 | 2,870.3 | 2,349.3 |
| 100 or more persons | 95 | 67,462 | 3,483.1 | 19,281.9 | 9,134.1 | 3,771.0 |
| <i>UJV participants</i> | | | | | | |
| 0-19 persons(d) | 168 | 194 | 12.8 | 4,770.8 | 4,293.8 | 3,820.9 |
| Total | 370 | 70,963 | 3,647.0 | 28,625.3 | 16,810.7 | 10,248.8 |

(a) Employer size is based on the number of persons employed at the end of June. (b) Includes working proprietors.
(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (d) Refer to the Glossary on page 178.

Source: Census of Mining Operations, unpublished data.

THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

Agricultural businesses (ASIC Subdivision 01) can be quite different to those in other industries. Agricultural businesses tend to:

- be dominated by owner operated family businesses;
- engage few regular employees;
- show greater income volatility over time than producers in other industries.

Definition of small agricultural business

For statistical purposes, small businesses have generally been defined in terms of employer size. However, because the Agriculture industry has a high number of itinerant or seasonal workers, employment numbers may not give a true indication of the size of an agricultural business. In this publication, small agricultural businesses are defined as those with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of more than \$20,000 but less than \$400,000. EVAO places a value on the operations of an agricultural business by taking into account (without double counting) the area of crops sown, the number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, and the crops produced and livestock turnover during the year.

The Agricultural industries are out of scope of the Survey of Employment and Earnings. Therefore, data classified by employment size (as presented for other industries in this publication) are not available.

The Agricultural Finance Survey

The ABS conducts an annual Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS) to meet the demands of users who require statistics on the financial structure, economic activity and performance of Agricultural industries.

The population of the AFS consists of all economic units (management units) the principal activity of which results in their being classified within ASIC Sub-division 01 'Agriculture' and which have an EVAO of \$20,000 or more. Those businesses with an EVAO of less than \$20,000 are excluded as they do not contribute significantly to the aggregates.

Tables 6.7 to 6.10 present results from the 1989-90 and 1990-91 AFS collections by ASIC Industry Class. It should be noted that ASIC Sub-division 01 includes a number of overlapping industry classes, for example, sheep-cereal grains, meat cattle-cereal grains. Overlapping classes are employed where combinations of particular activities are commonly engaged in by businesses, although either (or both) of the activities concerned is also commonly undertaken as a relatively specialised activity by other businesses. For example, there are considerable numbers of relatively specialised sheep farming businesses as well as specialised cereal grain growing businesses. There are, however, other businesses where both sheep and cereal grain farming account for a considerable proportion of the activities of the business. To meet this situation, an overlapping industry class (sheep-cereal grains) has been created.

The financial details collected in the AFS relate to both the agricultural, and where applicable, the non-agricultural activities of the selected farm businesses.

Main findings of the 1990-91 AFS

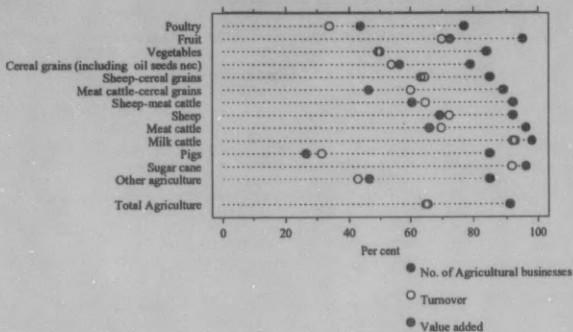
... the significance of small business

In 1990-91, of the 108,304 businesses in the Agriculture industry, 91 per cent were classified as small. Small businesses accounted for 65 per cent of total turnover and 55 per cent of total wages, salaries and supplements.

The Milk cattle and Sugar cane industries had the greatest relative concentration of small businesses. Small businesses accounted for 98 and 96 per cent respectively of all businesses classified to these two industries and for 92 per cent of turnover in both cases. While the Meat cattle and Fruit industries had similar concentrations of small businesses (96 and 95 per cent respectively) their relative share of total turnover was markedly less (70 per cent in both cases).

The Poultry and Cereal grains (including oil seeds nec) industries had the lowest concentration of small businesses, 77 and 79 per cent respectively. Small Poultry operations accounted for only 28 per cent of wages and salaries, 34 per cent of turnover and 44 per cent of value added in the Poultry industry.

DIAGRAM 6.4 AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, 1990-91



Comparison with the 1989-90 AFS Estimates

... key economic indicators confirm downturn

Results from the 1990-91 AFS confirm the severity of the downturn experienced by the Australian farm sector as a whole and the small farm sector in particular. Changes in key indicators from 1989-90 to 1990-91 for small agricultural businesses, with the equivalent changes for the Agriculture sector as a whole shown in brackets, were:

- aggregate turnover was down by 13.2 per cent (12.1 per cent) and average turnover per farm business by 6.9 per cent (6.8 per cent);
- aggregate value added fell by 31.3 per cent (28.2 per cent) and average value added per farm business by 26.2 per cent (23.9 per cent);
- aggregate cash operating surplus fell by 39.5 per cent (36 per cent) and average cash operating surplus per farm business by 35.1 per cent (32.1 per cent);
- aggregate net worth fell by 7.1 per cent (6 per cent) and average net worth per farm business by 0.3 per cent (0.2 per cent increase).

... turnover by industry

Aggregate turnover for small agricultural businesses fell from \$14,460.6m in 1989-90 to \$12,549.6m in 1990-91, a fall of 13.2 per cent. The greatest percentage falls occurred in the following industries:

- Sheep (30.9 per cent);
- Sheep-cereal grains (25.8 per cent);
- Cereal grains including oil seeds nec (25.6 per cent);
- Meat cattle-cereal grains (24.4 per cent).

The only industries to record increases in turnover from 1989-90 to 1990-91 were Other agriculture, which includes businesses engaged in cotton farming, peanuts, tobacco growing and nurseries (26 per cent), Fruit (16.9 per cent) and Sheep-meat cattle (6.2 per cent).

... turnover per
small farm

On an industry basis, the largest relative decreases from 1989-90 to 1990-91 in average turnover per small farm business occurred in Sheep-cereal grains (25.7 per cent), Pigs (16.6 per cent) and Vegetables (16.6 per cent).

... cash operating
surplus by industry

In contrast, significant increases occurred in the Fruit (17.2 per cent), Other agriculture (15.4 per cent) and Meat cattle (12.7 per cent) industries.

Aggregate cash operating surplus for small farm businesses fell from \$4,085.9m in 1989-90 to \$2,472.4m in 1990-91, a fall of 39.5 per cent. On an industry basis, the largest falls occurred in the following industries:

- Sheep (65.8 per cent);
- Sheep-cereal grains (64.2 per cent);
- Cereal grains including oil seeds nec (59.8 per cent).

... cash operating
surplus per small
farm

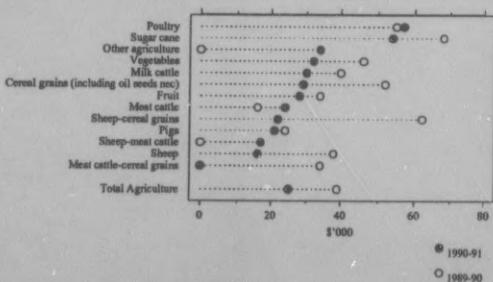
Industries showing an increase in cash operating surplus were Other agriculture (173.5 per cent) and Meat cattle (25.0 per cent).

Average cash operating surplus per small farm business in 1990-91 was \$25,100, a fall of 35.1 per cent from the 1989-90 average of \$38,600. In the Sheep-cereal grains industry, average cash operating surplus fell from \$62,426 in 1989-90 to \$22,367 in 1990-91, a decrease of 64.2 per cent. Other large falls occurred in the following industries:

- Sheep (59.3 per cent);
- Cereal grains including oil seeds nec (44.2 per cent);
- Sheep-meat cattle (33.0 per cent);
- Vegetables (31.2 per cent).

The only industries to show significant increases were Other agriculture (150.6 per cent) and Meat cattle (43.5 per cent).

DIAGRAM 6.5 AVERAGE CASH OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY CLASS: SMALL AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS



... net worth per
small farm

The total net worth (total value of assets less gross indebtedness) of small farm businesses fell from \$76,583m at the end of 1989-90 to \$71,120m at the end of 1990-91. This was a fall of 7.1 per cent. The average net worth of small farm businesses at the end of 1990-91 was \$721,400, little changed from the 1989-90 average of \$723,900.

TABLE 6.7 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a), AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

| ASIC code | Industry(b) and EVO size (\$'000) | Farm Businesses | Wages salaries and supplements | Turnover | Value added | Net worth | Cash operating surplus |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 0124-0125 Poultry— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 679 | *11.6 | 87.2 | 49.8 | 531.1 | *29.9 |
| 200-399 | | 263 | *9.5 | 91.7 | 43.1 | 223.6 | 22.1 |
| Total small business | | 942 | *21.1 | 178.9 | 92.8 | 754.7 | 52.0 |
| % of total business | | 78 | 31.7 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 67.9 | n.p. |
| 400 or more | | 270 | 45.5 | 313.2 | 83.3 | 357.4 | * |
| Total | | 1,212 | 66.6 | 492.1 | 176.2 | 1,112.1 | n.p. |
| 0134-0136 Fruit— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 7,506 | 84.2 | 648.5 | 392.4 | 2,496.3 | 236.7 |
| 200-399 | | 798 | 42.5 | 198.2 | 111.3 | 612.3 | *48.9 |
| Total small business | | 8,304 | 126.7 | 846.7 | 503.8 | 3,108.6 | 285.5 |
| % of total business | | 95 | 55.6 | 66.4 | 72.2 | 82.3 | 88.8 |
| 400 or more | | 441 | 161.1 | 428.2 | 194.2 | 669.3 | *36.1 |
| Total | | 8,743 | 227.8 | 1,274.9 | 697.9 | 3,777.9 | 321.6 |
| 0143-0144 Vegetables— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 2,370 | 40.1 | 304.8 | 148.9 | 1,110.8 | 76.1 |
| 200-399 | | 857 | *31.8 | 243.2 | 128.1 | 691.5 | 72.1 |
| Total small business | | 3,227 | 71.9 | 548.0 | 276.9 | 1,802.3 | 148.2 |
| % of total business | | 80 | 39.1 | 47.1 | 46.4 | 68.1 | 60.8 |
| 400 or more | | 793 | 112.1 | 615.1 | 319.2 | 844.8 | * |
| Total | | 4,021 | 184.0 | 1,163.1 | 596.2 | 2,647.1 | 243.7 |
| 0181 Cereal grains (including oil seeds nec)— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 4,009 | *16.1 | 472.1 | 233.8 | 2,230.6 | 152.2 |
| 200-399 | | 1,563 | *16.1 | 377.0 | 185.0 | 1,435.1 | 139.2 |
| Total small business | | 5,572 | 32.2 | 849.1 | 418.8 | 3,665.7 | 291.4 |
| % of total business | | 88 | 50.3 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 74.5 | 68.4 |
| 400 or more | | 779 | *31.8 | 455.8 | 224.6 | 1,253.7 | 134.6 |
| Total | | 6,349 | 64.0 | 1,304.9 | 643.5 | 4,919.4 | 426.0 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 9,582 | 36.8 | 1,287.9 | 572.5 | 6,091.5 | 444.0 |
| 200-399 | | 5,689 | 68.5 | 1,553.5 | 625.4 | 5,444.9 | 509.3 |
| Total small business | | 15,271 | 105.2 | 2,841.4 | 1,197.9 | 11,536.4 | 953.3 |
| % of total business | | 86 | 51.6 | 66.1 | 68.2 | 73.8 | 74.0 |
| 400 or more | | 2,477 | 98.8 | 1,456.2 | 559.0 | 4,094.1 | 335.3 |
| Total | | 17,743 | 204.0 | 4,297.5 | 1,756.9 | 15,630.5 | 1,288.6 |
| 0183 Meat cattle-cereal grains— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 2,460 | *6.1 | 199.0 | 124.5 | 1,402.2 | *64.1 |
| 200-399 | | 581 | *12.2 | 213.8 | 103.0 | *971.3 | *39.9 |
| Total small business | | 3,041 | 18.2 | 412.8 | 227.5 | 2,373.5 | 104.0 |
| % of total business | | 95 | 49.9 | 73.9 | 72.4 | 81.1 | 74.9 |
| 400 or more | | *146 | 18.3 | 145.8 | 86.6 | 552.5 | *34.8 |
| Total | | 3,187 | 36.5 | 558.6 | 314.1 | 2,926.0 | 138.8 |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 6,696 | 49.1 | 605.9 | 277.9 | 5,133.7 | 156.1 |
| 200-399 | | 1,001 | *32.9 | 285.5 | 157.4 | 2,100.4 | * |
| Total small business | | 7,697 | 82.0 | 891.4 | 435.3 | 7,234.2 | 196.2 |
| % of total business | | 92 | 50.6 | 62.5 | 66.5 | 72.3 | 84.4 |
| 400 or more | | 643 | 80.2 | 535.7 | 219.3 | 2,771.6 | * |
| Total | | 8,341 | 162.2 | 1,427.2 | 654.6 | 10,005.8 | 232.4 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.7 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a),
AUSTRALIA, 1989-90 — continued

| ASIC code | Industry(b) and EVAO size (\$'000) | Farm Businesses | Wages salaries and supplements | Turnover | Value added | Net worth | Cash operating surplus |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 0185 Sheep— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 18,052 | 154.0 | 1,736.5 | 730.0 | 10,962.7 | 503.6 |
| 200-399 | | 5,171 | 169.1 | 1,390.9 | 604.9 | 7,014.9 | 380.9 |
| Total small business | | 23,223 | 323.2 | 3,127.4 | 1,334.9 | 17,977.6 | 884.5 |
| % of total business | | 93 | 67.1 | 71.8 | 69.7 | 80.2 | 77.9 |
| 400 or more | | 1,676 | 158.8 | 1,230.8 | 580.0 | 4,440.8 | 250.9 |
| Total | | 24,901 | 482.0 | 4,358.2 | 1,914.9 | 22,418.4 | 1,135.4 |
| 0186 Meat cattle— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 15,168 | 68.1 | 1,196.6 | 593.1 | 12,799.1 | *172.5 |
| 200-399 | | 1,213 | *35.5 | 355.1 | 255.4 | 2,716.7 | 96.7 |
| Total small business | | 16,381 | 103.6 | 1,551.7 | 848.5 | 15,515.7 | 269.2 |
| % of total business | | 96 | 51.5 | 64.3 | 66.8 | 79.2 | 72.2 |
| 400 or more | | 701 | 97.7 | 860.0 | 420.9 | 4,078.1 | *103.8 |
| Total | | 17,083 | 201.3 | 2,411.7 | 1,269.4 | 19,593.8 | 373.0 |
| 0187 Milk cattle— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 11,990 | 54.5 | 1,457.2 | 734.8 | 6,333.6 | 446.1 |
| 200-399 | | 1,102 | 20.6 | 302.4 | 165.4 | 1,491.1 | 78.8 |
| Total small business | | 13,092 | 75.2 | 1,759.7 | 900.2 | 7,824.7 | 524.9 |
| % of total business | | 98 | 82.8 | 92.2 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 96.4 |
| 400 or more | | 227 | *15.6 | *149.9 | 66.2 | *803.7 | 19.7 |
| Total | | 13,320 | 90.8 | 1,909.6 | 966.4 | 8,628.3 | 544.6 |
| 0188 Pigs— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 1,124 | *4.8 | 129.6 | 46.1 | 397.2 | *22.5 |
| 200-399 | | *255 | *5.7 | 76.7 | *25.9 | *213.1 | *10.2 |
| Total small business | | 1,379 | *10.5 | 206.2 | 72.0 | 610.4 | *32.7 |
| % of total business | | 88 | 26.9 | 38.4 | 36.1 | 61.0 | 33.1 |
| 400 or more | | 184 | 28.6 | 330.2 | 127.6 | 389.8 | 66.1 |
| Total | | 1,566 | 39.1 | 536.5 | 199.6 | 1,000.2 | 98.8 |
| 0191 Sugar cane— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 3,751 | 22.0 | 547.9 | 288.0 | 2,007.1 | 226.4 |
| 200-399 | | 624 | *21.3 | 205.4 | 113.0 | 713.3 | 73.3 |
| Total small business | | 4,375 | 43.3 | 753.2 | 400.9 | 2,720.4 | 299.6 |
| % of total business | | 97 | 78.4 | 88.4 | 87.9 | 91.1 | 90.1 |
| 400 or more | | 130 | *12.0 | 99.3 | 55.2 | 266.9 | *33.0 |
| Total | | 4,505 | 55.2 | 852.5 | 456.1 | 2,987.2 | 332.6 |
| 0192-0196 Other(c)— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 2,812 | 62.6 | 321.8 | 153.6 | 1,099.9 | *39.8 |
| 200-399 | | 476 | *30.6 | 172.3 | * | 359.2 | * |
| Total small business | | 3,288 | 93.2 | 494.1 | 213.7 | 1,459.1 | * |
| % of total business | | 85 | 43.6 | 39.9 | 36.1 | 56.3 | n.p. |
| 400 or more | | 598 | 120.6 | 742.7 | 378.0 | 1,133.3 | *107.4 |
| Total | | 3,883 | 213.8 | 1,236.8 | 591.6 | 2,592.5 | *151.5 |
| 01 Total agriculture(d)— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 86,196 | 609.9 | 8,995.0 | 4,345.2 | 52,595.9 | 2,570.0 |
| 200-399 | | 19,599 | 496.4 | 5,465.6 | 2,578.0 | 23,987.2 | 1,515.9 |
| Total small business | | 105,795 | 1,106.3 | 14,460.6 | 6,923.2 | 76,583.1 | 4,085.9 |
| % of total business | | 92 | 54.6 | 66.3 | 67.6 | 78.0 | 76.6 |
| 400 or more | | 9,065 | 921.1 | 7,362.9 | 3,314.2 | 21,656.0 | 1,244.7 |
| Total | | 114,860 | 2,027.4 | 21,823.5 | 10,237.4 | 98,239.0 | 5,330.6 |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$20,000. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0).
(c) Includes cotton, peanuts, tobacco, nurseries and agriculture nec. (d) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals do not necessarily add to totals.

Source: *Agricultural Finance Survey* (7508.0), unpublished data.

TABLE 6.7 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS \$/HE(a), AUSTRALIA, 1996-91

| ASIC code | Industry(b) and EVAO size (\$'000) | Farm businesses | Wages salaries and supplements | Turnover | Value added | Net worth | Cash Operating surplus |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 0124-0125 Poultry— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 507 | * | 66.7 | *40.1 | *402.9 | 20.3 |
| 200-399 | | 323 | *8.1 | *101.8 | *49.1 | *250.3 | *27.3 |
| Total small business | | 830 | *19.5 | 168.4 | 89.3 | 653.2 | *47.6 |
| % of total business | | 77 | 28.0 | 33.9 | 43.5 | 55.6 | 63.3 |
| 400 or more | | 251 | 50.2 | 328.4 | 115.9 | 522.3 | *27.5 |
| Total | | 1,080 | 69.7 | 496.9 | 205.2 | 1,175.5 | 73.2 |
| 0134-0136 Fruit— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 7,338 | 90.3 | 661.2 | 339.1 | 2,920.1 | 167.9 |
| 200-399 | | 943 | 53.7 | 328.2 | 162.8 | 720.8 | *64.0 |
| Total small business | | 8,281 | 143.9 | 989.4 | 501.9 | 3,640.9 | 231.9 |
| % of total business | | 95 | 60.1 | 69.8 | 72.5 | 84.5 | 83.3 |
| 400 or more | | 398 | 95.4 | 428.5 | 190.7 | 669.0 | 46.6 |
| Total | | 8,676 | 239.3 | 1,417.9 | 692.5 | 4,309.9 | 278.4 |
| 0143-0144 Vegetables— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 2,615 | *19.3 | 273.4 | 132.1 | 1,188.8 | 77.2 |
| 200-399 | | 839 | 35.5 | 216.1 | 103.0 | 546.5 | *32.0 |
| Total small business | | 3,454 | 54.8 | 489.5 | 235.1 | 1,735.2 | 109.2 |
| % of total business | | 84 | 32.9 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 67.4 | 61.3 |
| 400 or more | | 647 | 111.7 | 500.4 | 234.9 | 837.9 | 68.9 |
| Total | | 4,103 | 166.5 | 990.0 | 470.0 | 2,573.1 | 178.1 |
| 0181 Cereal grains (including oil seeds nec)— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 2,836 | *7.3 | 322.6 | 129.7 | 1,456.6 | 50.2 |
| 200-399 | | 1,178 | *17.7 | 309.3 | 134.1 | 1,198.4 | *67.1 |
| Total small business | | 4,014 | *25.0 | 631.9 | 263.8 | 2,655.0 | 117.2 |
| % of total business | | 79 | 38.8 | 53.8 | 56.6 | 55.4 | 55.8 |
| 400 or more | | 1,054 | 39.5 | 542.0 | 202.6 | 2,136.7 | 92.8 |
| Total | | 5,067 | 64.5 | 1,173.9 | 466.3 | 4,791.8 | 210.0 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 10,317 | 66.6 | 954.8 | 262.9 | 5,766.7 | *131.1 |
| 200-399 | | 4,942 | 72.0 | 1,154.7 | 386.5 | 4,017.7 | 210.2 |
| Total small business | | 15,259 | 138.6 | 2,109.5 | 649.5 | 9,784.5 | 341.3 |
| % of total business | | 85 | 65.1 | 64.5 | 63.3 | 72.8 | 66.5 |
| 400 or more | | 2,763 | 74.4 | 1,162.8 | 376.0 | 3,655.7 | 171.7 |
| Total | | 18,024 | 213.0 | 3,272.3 | 1,025.5 | 13,440.2 | 513.0 |
| 0183 Meat cattle-cereal grains— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 2,071 | *7.5 | 237.8 | 87.0 | 1,729.6 | *44.9 |
| 200-399 | | *217 | * | *74.2 | * | *289.1 | * |
| Total small business | | 2,288 | *10.2 | 312.0 | n.p. | 2,018.7 | n.p. |
| % of total business | | 89 | 30.3 | 60.1 | n.p. | 70.1 | n.p. |
| 400 or more | | *283 | *23.5 | 206.3 | *105.1 | 861.1 | *38.1 |
| Total | | 2,570 | 33.7 | 518.3 | n.p. | 2,879.8 | n.p. |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 6,451 | 23.4 | 554.8 | 155.1 | 4,554.9 | *85.0 |
| 200-399 | | 1,585 | 42.5 | 391.5 | 137.7 | 2,758.1 | *52.1 |
| Total small business | | 8,036 | 65.9 | 946.4 | 292.7 | 7,313.1 | *137.2 |
| % of total business | | 92 | 47.5 | 64.7 | 60.5 | 73.4 | 66.0 |
| 400 or more | | 743 | 72.9 | 515.5 | 191.5 | 2,650.2 | *70.6 |
| Total | | 8,782 | 138.8 | 1,461.9 | 484.2 | 9,963.2 | 207.8 |

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.7 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a),
AUSTRALIA, 1990-91 — continued

| ASIC code | Industry(b) and EVAO size (\$'000) | Farm businesses | Wages salaries and supplements | Turnover | Value added | Net worth | Cash Operating surplus |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 0185 Sheep— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 15,153 | 100.1 | 1,281.9 | 309.9 | 8,130.8 | 194.6 |
| 200-399 | | 4,365 | 106.3 | 878.6 | 249.4 | 4,608.5 | *108.1 |
| Total small business | | 19,518 | 206.4 | 2,160.5 | 559.3 | 12,739.3 | 302.7 |
| % of total business | | 92 | 64.3 | 72.3 | 69.2 | 77.2 | 81.8 |
| 400 or more | | 1,662 | 114.4 | 826.7 | 248.8 | 3,754.9 | *67.2 |
| Total | | 21,177 | 320.8 | 2,987.2 | 808.1 | 16,494.1 | 369.9 |
| 0186 Meat cattle— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 12,928 | 66.6 | 1,149.6 | 382.6 | 12,339.1 | *258.5 |
| 200-399 | | 1,331 | 46.3 | 372.4 | 213.1 | 3,394.7 | 77.9 |
| Total small business | | 14,259 | 112.9 | 1,522.0 | 595.7 | 15,733.8 | 336.4 |
| % of total business | | 96 | 55.9 | 69.7 | 66.0 | 82.8 | 73.4 |
| 400 or more | | 559 | 89.0 | 661.1 | 307.2 | 3,279.0 | 109.4 |
| Total | | 14,817 | 202.0 | 2,183.1 | 902.9 | 19,012.7 | 445.9 |
| 0187 Milk cattle— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 11,289 | 46.7 | 1,208.6 | 532.8 | 7,096.8 | 284.2 |
| 200-399 | | 1,894 | 25.8 | 471.6 | 227.0 | 2,124.1 | 116.8 |
| Total small business | | 13,183 | 72.5 | 1,680.3 | 759.8 | 9,220.9 | 401.0 |
| % of total business | | 98 | 79.2 | 91.9 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 93.7 |
| 400 or more | | *315 | 19.0 | 147.6 | 60.4 | *805.6 | *17.8 |
| Total | | 13,494 | 91.5 | 1,827.8 | 820.2 | 10,026.5 | 418.8 |
| 0188 Pigs— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 1,255 | *3.0 | 121.6 | 30.2 | *588.3 | *21.9 |
| 200-399 | | 297 | *3.1 | *72.0 | *23.8 | *179.4 | *10.9 |
| Total small business | | 1,552 | *6.1 | 193.6 | 54.0 | 767.8 | *32.7 |
| % of total business | | 85 | 11.6 | 31.6 | 26.7 | 53.7 | 32.5 |
| 400 or more | | 266 | 46.5 | 420.1 | 148.1 | 661.9 | 67.9 |
| Total | | 1,819 | 52.6 | 613.6 | 202.1 | 1,429.7 | 100.6 |
| 0191 Sugar cane— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 3,670 | *31.1 | 505.4 | 234.7 | 1,876.8 | 176.4 |
| 200-399 | | 656 | *25.8 | 218.3 | 105.2 | 764.2 | *58.4 |
| Total small business | | 4,326 | 56.9 | 723.7 | 339.9 | 2,641.0 | 234.8 |
| % of total business | | 96 | 81.4 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 88.4 | 99.7 |
| 400 or more | | 172 | *13.0 | *66.2 | * | * | * |
| Total | | 4,498 | 69.9 | 790.0 | 369.7 | 2986.6 | 235.6 |
| 0192-0196 Other(c)— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 3,093 | 78.3 | 400.9 | 209.8 | 1,580.0 | 75.9 |
| 200-399 | | 496 | *41.9 | *221.5 | *118.4 | *636.9 | *45.1 |
| Total small business | | 3,589 | 120.1 | 622.4 | 328.3 | 2,216.9 | 120.9 |
| % of total business | | 83 | 52.9 | 42.7 | 46.3 | 59.6 | 42.9 |
| 400 or more | | 609 | 107.0 | 834.9 | 377.2 | 1,500.9 | 161.1 |
| Total | | 4,200 | 227.2 | 1,457.3 | 705.5 | 3,717.8 | 282.0 |
| 01 Total agriculture(d)— | | | | | | | |
| 20-199 | | 79,525 | 551.5 | 7,739.5 | 2,846.1 | 49,631.4 | 1,588.1 |
| 200-399 | | 19,065 | 481.4 | 4,810.1 | 1,913.4 | 21,488.9 | 884.3 |
| Total small business | | 98,590 | 1,032.9 | 12,549.6 | 4,759.5 | 71,120.3 | 2,472.4 |
| % of total business | | 91 | 54.7 | 63.4 | 64.8 | 76.6 | 72.4 |
| 400 or more | | 9,723 | 856.6 | 6,641.0 | 2,588.3 | 21,680.8 | 940.3 |
| Total | | 108,304 | 1,889.5 | 19,190.6 | 7,347.7 | 92,801.1 | 3,412.8 |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$20,000. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201).

(c) Includes cotton, peanuts, tobacco, nurseries and agriculture nec. (d) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals do not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Agricultural Finance Survey (7508.0), unpublished data.

Industry profitability

One way to determine the profitability of a business is to establish what proportion of turnover is cash operating surplus, or operating profit. The higher the proportion, the greater the profitability of the business. In Table 6.8 profitability ratios have been calculated for each Agricultural industry. Cash operating surplus has been used rather than net operating surplus in the calculation of these ratios. Cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of the surplus available for profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted.

In interpreting these statistics it should be noted that working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses (sole proprietorships, partnerships and trusts) are not treated as receiving wages and salaries in the same way as employees and, therefore, the profitability ratios shown for small businesses will be inflated.

Small agricultural businesses in general appear to be more profitable than their larger counterparts. However, if we were to impute an average wage to the working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses, the profitability ratios for small businesses would be reduced.

On an industry by industry comparison, small businesses in the Sugar and Poultry industries were the most profitable in 1990-91, with profits of 32 and 28 per cent respectively of turnover. Small businesses classified to the Sheep-meat cattle industry and the Sheep industry were the least profitable with profits in each case being 14 per cent of turnover.

Profitability ratios for 1990-91 were generally markedly down on 1989-90 estimates. In total, the profitability ratios for all agricultural businesses declined by 25 per cent and for small businesses by 29 per cent between 1989-90 and 1990-91. For small agricultural businesses the most dramatic declines occurred in:

- Sheep-cereal grains (53 per cent);
- Sheep (50 per cent);
- Cereal grains-oil seeds nec (44 per cent).

The only industry to show a significant increase was:

- Meat cattle (29 per cent).

... the distribution of profit

While small agricultural businesses were, on average, more profitable than their larger counterparts, the spread of values for small business, as measured by the difference between the lowest and highest decile, was much greater than for larger businesses in most industries. (The lowest and highest deciles are the values above which 90 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of the values fall when they are ranked in ascending order).

Table 6.9 shows the estimated range of values reported in the 1989-90 and 1990-91 AFS surveys. The table shows the value of the ratio, cash operating surplus to turnover, for the median and for the highest and lowest 10 per cent of values. (The median value is the middle value which divides the distribution into two equal groups when they are arranged in ascending order, leaving one half with values above the median and the other half with values below it).

As shown in Tables 6.9 and 6.10, there was a marked downward shift in profitability between 1989-90 and 1990-91, with a higher proportion of small agricultural businesses reporting a very low or negative cash operating surplus to turnover ratio in 1990-91.

... negative cash operating surplus to turnover ratios

In 1990-91, an estimated 25 per cent of small agricultural businesses had a negative cash operating surplus to turnover ratio. The corresponding figure for 1989-90 was 18 per cent. For larger businesses the estimates were 27 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

In 1990-91, Other agriculture and the Pig industry had the highest proportion of small agricultural businesses making a loss (36 per cent and 33 per cent respectively). In contrast, the Sugar cane industry had the least number of small businesses making a loss (4 per cent) followed by the Poultry and Milk cattle industries (11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively).

DIAGRAM 6.6 RATIO OF CASH OPERATING SURPLUS TO TURNOVER,
SMALL AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES, 1989-90

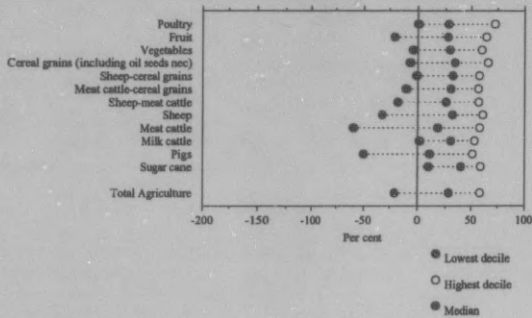


DIAGRAM 6.7 RATIO OF CASH OPERATING SURPLUS TO TURNOVER,
SMALL AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES, 1990-91

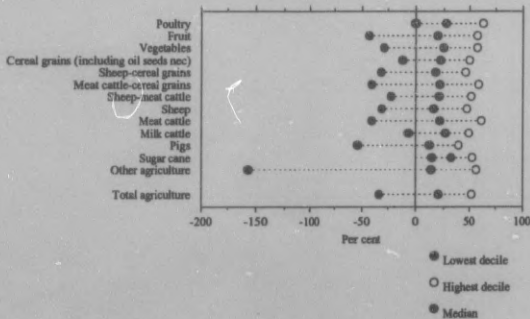


TABLE 6.8 SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS FOR AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES
EVAO SIZE CATEGORY

| ASIC code | Industry | 20 - 199 | | 200 - 399 | | 400 or more | | Total Small Business | | All Businesses | |
|---|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
| AVERAGE CASH OPERATING SURPLUS PER BUSINESS (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0124-0125 Poultry | | *44,035 | 40,039 | 84,030 | *84,520 | * | *109,562 | 55,202 | *57,349 | n.p. | 69,630 |
| 0134-0136 Fruit | | 31,535 | 22,881 | *61,278 | *67,869 | *81,859 | 117,085 | 34,381 | 28,004 | 36,784 | 32,089 |
| 0143-0144 Vegetables | | 32,110 | 29,522 | 84131 | *38,141 | * | 106,491 | 45,925 | 31,616 | *60,607 | 43,407 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | 37,965 | 17,701 | 89,060 | *56,961 | 172,786 | 88,046 | 52,297 | 29,198 | 67,097 | 41,445 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | 46,337 | *12,707 | 89,524 | 42,533 | 135,365 | 62,143 | 62,426 | 22,367 | 72,626 | 28,462 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | *26,057 | *21,680 | *68,675 | * | *238,356 | * | 34,199 | n.p. | 43,552 | n.p. |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | 23,312 | *13,176 | * | *32,871 | * | *95,020 | *25,490 | *17,073 | 27,862 | 23,662 |
| 0185 Sheep | | 27,897 | 12,842 | 73,661 | *24,765 | 149,702 | *40,433 | 38,087 | 15,509 | 45,597 | 17,467 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | *11,373 | *19,995 | 79,720 | 58,527 | *148,074 | 195,707 | 16,434 | 23,592 | 21,835 | 30,094 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | 37,206 | 25,175 | 71,506 | 61,668 | 86,784 | *56,508 | 40,093 | 30,418 | 40,886 | 31,036 |
| 0188 Pigs | | *20,018 | *17,450 | *40,000 | *36,700 | 359,239 | 255,263 | *23,713 | *21,070 | 63,091 | 55,305 |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 60,357 | 48,065 | 117,468 | 89,024 | *253,846 | * | 68,480 | 54,276 | 73,829 | 52,379 |
| 0192-0196 Other agriculture | | *14,154 | 24,539 | * | *90,927 | *179,599 | 264,532 | * | 33,686 | *39,016 | 67,143 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | 29,816 | 19,970 | 77,346 | 46,383 | 137,308 | 96,709 | 38,621 | 25,078 | 46,410 | 31,511 |
| AVERAGE TURNOVER PER BUSINESS (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0124-0125 Poultry | | 128,424 | 131,558 | 348,669 | *315,170 | 1,160,000 | 1,308,367 | 189,915 | 202,892 | 406,023 | 460,093 |
| 0134-0136 Fruit | | 86,398 | 90,106 | 248,371 | 348,031 | 970,975 | 1,076,633 | 101,963 | 119,478 | 145,820 | 163,428 |
| 0143-0144 Vegetables | | 128,608 | 104,551 | 283,781 | 257,561 | 775,662 | 773,416 | 169,817 | 141,720 | 289,256 | 241,287 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | 117,760 | 113,752 | 241,203 | 262,564 | 585,109 | 514,231 | 152,387 | 157,424 | 205,528 | 231,676 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | 134,408 | 92,546 | 273,071 | 233,650 | 587,889 | 420,847 | 186,065 | 138,246 | 242,208 | 181,552 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | 80,894 | 114,824 | 367,986 | *341,935 | 998,630 | 730,742 | 135,745 | 136,364 | 175,275 | 201,868 |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | 90,487 | 86,002 | 285,215 | 247,003 | 833,126 | 693,809 | 115,811 | 117,770 | 171,107 | 166,465 |
| 0185 Sheep | | 96,194 | 84,597 | 268,981 | 201,283 | 734,368 | 497,413 | 134,668 | 110,693 | 175,012 | 141,059 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | 78,890 | 88,923 | 292,745 | 279,790 | 226,819 | 1,182,648 | 94,726 | 106,740 | 141,175 | 147,338 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | 121,535 | 107,060 | 274,410 | 248,997 | *660,352 | 468,571 | 134,410 | 127,460 | 143,363 | 135,453 |
| 0188 Pigs | | 115,302 | 96,892 | 300,784 | *242,424 | 1,794,565 | 1,579,323 | 49,529 | 124,742 | 342,593 | 337,328 |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 146,068 | 137,711 | 329,167 | 332,774 | 763,846 | 384,884 | 172,160 | 167,291 | 189,234 | 175,634 |
| 0192-0196 Other agriculture | | 114,438 | 129,615 | 361,975 | *446,573 | 1,241,973 | 1,370,936 | 150,274 | 173,419 | 318,517 | 346,976 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | 104,355 | 97,322 | 278,871 | 252,300 | 812,234 | 683,020 | 136,685 | 127,291 | 190,001 | 177,192 |
| CASH OPERATING SURPLUS TO TURNOVER (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0124-0125 Poultry | | *34 | 30 | 24 | *27 | * | *8 | 29 | *28 | n.p. | 15 |
| 0134-0136 Fruit | | 36 | 25 | *25 | *20 | *8 | 11 | 34 | 23 | 25 | 20 |
| 0143-0144 Vegetables | | 25 | 28 | 30 | *15 | * | 14 | 27 | 22 | *21 | 18 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | 32 | 16 | 37 | *22 | 30 | 17 | 34 | 19 | 33 | 18 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | 34 | *14 | 33 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 34 | 16 | 30 | 16 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | *32 | *19 | *19 | * | *24 | * | 25 | n.p. | 25 | n.p. |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | 26 | *15 | * | *13 | * | *14 | *22 | *14 | 16 | 14 |
| 0185 Sheep | | 29 | 15 | 27 | *12 | 20 | *8 | 28 | 14 | 26 | 12 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | *14 | *22 | 27 | 21 | *12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 20 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | 31 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 13 | *12 | 30 | 24 | 29 | 23 |
| 0188 Pigs | | *17 | *18 | *13 | *15 | 20 | 16 | *16 | *17 | 18 | 16 |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 41 | 35 | 36 | 27 | *33 | * | 40 | 32 | 39 | 30 |
| 0192-0196 Other agriculture | | *12 | 19 | * | *20 | *14 | 19 | * | 19 | *12 | 19 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | 29 | 21 | 28 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 28 | 20 | 24 | 18 |

Source: Agricultural Finance Survey (7508.0), unpublished data.

TABLE 6.9 RATIO OF CASH OPERATING SURPLUS TO TURNOVER FOR AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES

| EVAO size category(a) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Profitability size category (cash operating surplus as a percentage of turnover) | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASIC code | Industry(b) | 20 - 399 | | | 400 or more | | | All Businesses | | |
| | | Lowest Decile | Highest Decile | Median Value | Lowest Decile | Highest Decile | Median Value | Lowest Decile | Highest Decile | Median Value |
| 1989-90 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0124-25 Poultry | | 0.3 | 72.3 | 27.9 | * | * | * | -6.6 | 56.7 | 17.9 |
| 0134-36 Fruit | | -20.1 | 64.4 | 27.3 | *-35.2 | *42.9 | *9.5 | -28.2 | 59.8 | 22.3 |
| 0143-44 Vegetables | | -3.8 | 60.2 | 29.0 | * | * | * | *-3.5 | *56.6 | *25.2 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | -6.3 | 66.2 | 34.0 | -15.5 | 52.2 | 28.8 | -10.5 | 59.6 | 32.0 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | -1.0 | 57.8 | 32.1 | 1.0 | 46.6 | 25.8 | -0.7 | 55.2 | 29.7 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | -9.6 | 56.8 | 30.0 | *-15.3 | *49.6 | *17.9 | -9.8 | 56.0 | 26.6 |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | *-17.2 | *57.2 | *25.5 | * | * | * | -25.4 | 52.2 | 22.6 |
| 0185 Sheep | | -32.1 | 61.3 | 31.7 | -9.3 | 51.3 | 22.3 | -20.7 | 59.0 | 27.8 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | -59.3 | 58.1 | 17.7 | *-57.6 | *62.1 | *19.0 | -57.6 | 58.3 | 19.0 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | 1.8 | 53.2 | 30.2 | -13.2 | 38.0 | 16.2 | -0.7 | 51.7 | 29.1 |
| 0188 Pigs | | *-50.3 | *51.3 | *10.5 | -21.9 | 56.1 | 13.0 | -37.3 | 53.2 | 11.7 |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 9.4 | 59.1 | 40.0 | *-24.0 | *59.9 | *26.0 | 5.6 | 58.5 | 39.9 |
| 0192-96 Other agriculture(c) | | * | * | * | *-35.0 | *46.0 | *14.7 | *-94.7 | *53.3 | *14.4 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | -20.2 | 58.7 | 28.0 | -18.4 | 49.0 | 19.0 | -19.2 | 56.3 | 25.0 |
| 1990-91 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0124-125 Poultry | | *-0.2 | *63.0 | *27.1 | *-12.6 | *39.9 | *7.0 | -9.3 | 51.6 | 15.9 |
| 0134-0136 Fruit | | -43.5 | 57.6 | 19.3 | -20.3 | 42.6 | 9.0 | -31.5 | 50.5 | 15.6 |
| 0143-0144 Vegetables | | -29.0 | 57.5 | 24.9 | -18.7 | 40.3 | 12.6 | -22.4 | 51.5 | 19.6 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | -11.3 | 50.2 | 22.0 | -19.4 | 36.7 | 20.3 | -14.7 | 44.2 | 21.2 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | -32.0 | 46.3 | 17.4 | -23.1 | 39.1 | 16.2 | -24.8 | 42.7 | 17.2 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | *-40.9 | *58.9 | *21.4 | * | * | * | *-33.8 | *53.4 | *2 |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | *-22.1 | *51.6 | *20.5 | *-24.8 | *40.4 | *10.5 | -24.0 | 48.1 | 1 |
| 0185 Sheep | | -31.4 | 47.5 | 15.8 | *-34.7 | *42.1 | *14.7 | -32.5 | 45.7 | 1 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | -41.0 | 61.6 | 21.3 | -42.8 | 52.3 | 15.6 | -42.0 | 57.3 | 2 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | -6.1 | 49.4 | 26.6 | *-7.9 | *34.9 | *13.1 | -6.1 | 46.7 | |
| 0188 Pigs | | *-54.2 | *39.4 | *11.8 | -10.0 | 29.6 | 10.6 | -25.9 | 34.0 | |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 14.1 | 52.8 | 32.1 | * | * | * | 0.2 | 51.6 | |
| 0192-0196 Other agriculture(c) | | -153.0 | 56.8 | 13.7 | -19.6 | 39.1 | 17.0 | -80.8 | 47.2 | 14.1 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | -33.8 | 52.2 | 20.0 | -23.0 | 40.5 | 13.7 | -29.6 | 48.7 | 17.8 |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$20,000. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0).
(c) Includes peanuts, tobacco, cotton, nurseries and agriculture nec.

Source: Agricultural Finance Survey (7508.0), unpublished data.

TABLE 6.10 PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES MAKING A PROFIT OR LOSS

| | | EVAO size category(a) | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| ASIC code | Industry(b) | 20 - 399 | | 400 or more | | All Businesses | |
| | | Loss | Profit or | Loss | Profit or | Loss | Profit or |
| | | (per cent) | break-even (per cent) | (per cent) | break-even (per cent) | (per cent) | break-even (per cent) |
| 1989-90 | | | | | | | |
| 0124-25 Poultry | | 9 | 91 | *22 | *78 | 15 | 85 |
| 0134-36 Fruit | | 17 | 83 | *13 | *87 | 13 | 87 |
| 0143-44 Vegetables | | 13 | 87 | *13 | *87 | 13 | 87 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | 12 | 88 | 14 | 86 | 13 | 87 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | 11 | 89 | 9 | 91 | 10 | 90 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | 18 | 82 | *21 | *79 | 19 | 81 |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | *17 | *83 | 15 | 85 | 21 | 79 |
| 0185 Sheep | | 19 | 81 | 32 | 68 | 18 | 82 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | 34 | 66 | *32 | *68 | 34 | 66 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | 9 | 91 | 21 | 79 | 10 | 90 |
| 0188 Pigs | | *31 | *69 | 17 | 83 | 25 | 75 |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 7 | 93 | *19 | *81 | 9 | 91 |
| 0192-96 Other agriculture(c) | | *33 | *67 | *24 | *76 | *30 | *70 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | 18 | 82 | 20 | 80 | 19 | 81 |
| 1990-91 | | | | | | | |
| 0124-25 Poultry | | *11 | *89 | *20 | *80 | 16 | 84 |
| 0134-36 Fruit | | 30 | 70 | 27 | 73 | 29 | 71 |
| 0143-44 Vegetables | | 22 | 78 | 24 | 76 | 23 | 77 |
| 0181 Cereal grains— (including oil seeds nec) | | 21 | 79 | 20 | 80 | 21 | 79 |
| 0182 Sheep-cereal grains | | 24 | 76 | 28 | 72 | 25 | 75 |
| 0183 Meat cattle— cereal grains | | *30 | *70 | * | * | *28 | *72 |
| 0184 Sheep-meat cattle | | *23 | *77 | *31 | *69 | 26 | 74 |
| 0185 Sheep | | 30 | 70 | *29 | *71 | 30 | 70 |
| 0186 Meat cattle | | 29 | 71 | 33 | 65 | 31 | 69 |
| 0187 Milk cattle | | 12 | 88 | *32 | *68 | 14 | 86 |
| 0188 Pigs | | *33 | *67 | 19 | 81 | 26 | 74 |
| 0191 Sugar cane | | 4 | 96 | * | * | 9 | 91 |
| 0192-96 Other agriculture(c) | | 36 | 64 | 26 | 74 | 32 | 68 |
| 01 Total Agriculture | | 25 | 75 | 27 | 73 | 26 | 74 |

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$20,000. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0).

(c) Includes peanuts, tobacco, cotton, nurseries and agriculture nec.

Source: *Agricultural Finance Survey* (7508.0), unpublished data.

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this chapter gives details on the size and structure of the small business sector of the New Zealand economy. The data have been provided to the ABS by Statistics New Zealand. The estimates are derived from the New Zealand Business Directory and are for the periods February 1987, 1991 and 1992.

The chapter also provides, in Part 2, comparative data on the growth and characteristics of the self-employed sector of selected OECD countries. The data presented in this section comes from published estimates contained in the *OECD Employment Outlook, 1992* publication.

PART 1: A COMPARISON OF THE SMALL BUSINESS SECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIES

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

| New Zealand | Australia |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97.4 per cent of non-agricultural private sector businesses were classified as small as at February 1992. 54.3 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce were employed in small businesses as at February 1992. Between February 1987 and February 1992 small business numbers increased by 21.9 per cent, or 4.0 per cent per annum. Small business employment increased by 5.1 per cent, or 1.0 per cent per annum between February 1987 and February 1992, while total employment fell by 1.3 per cent. Small business employment growth in this period was confined to the Services producing sector of the economy. Growth in this sector was 14.5 per cent, or 2.8 per cent per annum, while the Goods producing sector actually decreased employment by 8.7 per cent, or 1.8 per cent per annum. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96.6 per cent of all non-agricultural private sector business were classified as small in 1991-92. 50.9 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce were employed in small businesses in 1991-92. Between 1983-84 and 1991-92, small business numbers increased by 33.0 per cent, or 3.6 per cent per annum. Small business employment between 1983-84 and 1991-92 increased by 27.0 per cent, or 3.0 per cent per annum, while total employment increased by 21.5 per cent, or 2.5 per cent per annum. Between 1983-84 and 1991-92 it was the Services producing sector that showed the strongest growth in small business employment, increasing 29.0 per cent, or 3.2 per cent per annum, while the Goods producing sector increased by 22.8 per cent, or 2.6 per cent per annum. |

Comparability of data

Comparisons of the industry and size dimensions of the New Zealand small business sector, including growth rate comparisons, have been made with the Australian small business sector estimates provided in Chapters 1 and 2 of this publication.

While it is recognised that it may not be statistically sound to make direct comparisons of average annual growth rates over different time periods, it has been undertaken here for illustrative purposes only.

Apart from the differences in the periods covered, the following factors will affect the comparability of the Australian and New Zealand data and should also be borne in mind when making such comparisons:

- The New Zealand data combined the Community services industry and the Recreational, personal and other services industry into a single industry, Community services and Other services;
- Differences exist in the classification of non-employing businesses. The New Zealand Business Directory contains some businesses which have no working proprietors, such as Superannuation Funds operated in conjunction with another business. In this publication, these are counted as non-employing businesses. This particularly affects the Finance, property and business services industry. In the equivalent estimates for Australia, these businesses are excluded altogether even where they form part of an employing enterprise group;
- Data on numbers of '*Persons working in their own business*' in Table 7.2 refer to small businesses only, while in Table 7.4, the estimates include both small and large businesses. The Australian statistics include only employers of unincorporated businesses and assume that they are all small.

The significance of the small business sector

... in total

Using the same definition of small business described on page 1, about 153,000 or 97.4 per cent of the 157,000 non-agricultural private sector businesses in New Zealand were classified as small in February 1992; this compares with 96.6 per cent in Australia in 1991-92.

These small businesses employed nearly 525,000 or 54.3 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce. Just over 60 per cent of persons employed in small business were employees while 40 per cent were persons working in their own business, either as employers or self-employed.

In Australia, small businesses in 1991-92 employed 50.9 per cent of the workforce. The proportion of employees within each employer size group was very similar for both Australia and New Zealand. However, in contrast to New Zealand, Australia had more persons classified as self-employed than employers (see Diagram 7.2).

DIAGRAM 7.1 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESSES
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

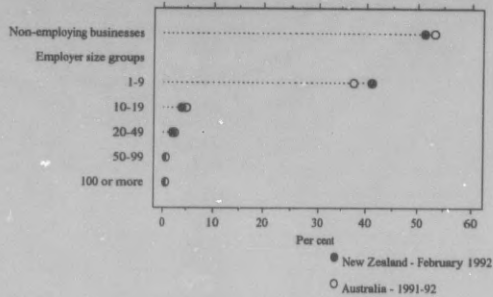
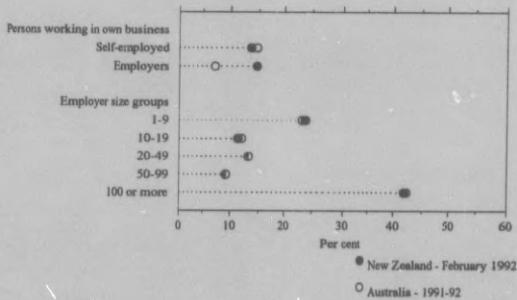


DIAGRAM 7.2 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND



... by industry

Using the same definitions of goods producing and services producing industries as described on page 7, the services producing industries in New Zealand accounted for 71.4 per cent of small businesses and nearly 65 per cent of small business employment in February 1992.

The proportion of small businesses in the services producing industries in Australia in 1991-92 (71.6 per cent) is similar to the figure for New Zealand. Employment in the services producing industries is, however, higher in Australia (69.2 per cent).

Table 7.2 on page 154 shows that of the estimated 153,000 small businesses operating in New Zealand in February 1992, 58.8 per cent were in the Retail trade, Finance, property and business services or Construction industries. In Australia, these industries account for 55.7 per cent of the small businesses operating in Australia in 1991-92.

DIAGRAM 7.3 DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES
BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

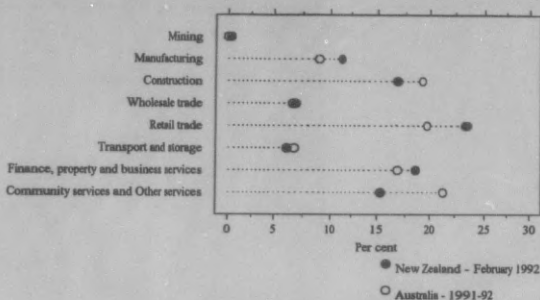
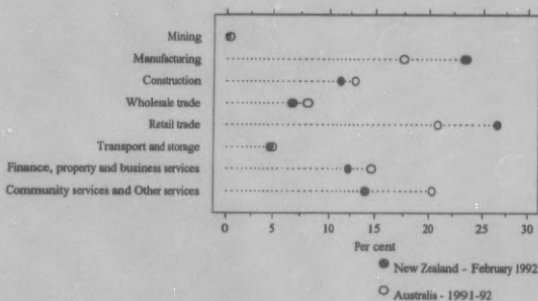


DIAGRAM 7.4 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND



Diagrams 7.3 and 7.4 show the percentage distribution of small businesses and small business employment by industry for Australia and New Zealand. The Australian data combines the Community services and Recreational, personal and other services industries into the Community services and Other services industry to allow direct comparison with the New Zealand data.

New Zealand has a higher percentage of small businesses in every industry except Construction, Transport and storage and Community services and Other services. In terms of employment, New Zealand has a much higher percentage of persons employed in the Manufacturing and Retail trade industries, while in Australia there is a much higher percentage of persons employed in the Community services and Other services industry.

Small businesses accounted for more than 94 per cent of all businesses in every industry in New Zealand, with the Construction, Manufacturing, Finance, property and business services and Community and Other services industries each having more than 97 per cent of their businesses classified as small. In Australia, only the Manufacturing, Construction and Retail trade industries had more than 97 per cent of their businesses classified as small.

Small non-agricultural businesses provided employment for over 54 per cent of the economy's private sector workforce in New Zealand in February 1992. However, marked differences are apparent across industries. In the Construction industry, small business provided over 80 per cent of employment, but in the Mining industry provided less than 42 per cent of employment.

Small businesses accounted for a lower proportion of employment in Australia (51 per cent) with small businesses accounting for over 79 per cent of employment in the Construction industry, but only 11 per cent of employment in the Mining industry.

Employing and non-employing businesses

... employing businesses

In February 1992, there were an estimated 72,400 small employing businesses operating in New Zealand, accounting for over 47 per cent of total non-agricultural small businesses, and for over 46 per cent of non-agricultural private sector businesses. These businesses employed over 428,600 persons or just over 44 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce in New Zealand. In terms of number of employees, they employed 318,300 wage and salary earners or 42 per cent of the non-agricultural wage and salary earners in New Zealand.

During 1991-92 there were, on average, about 339,000 small employing businesses operating in Australia. These businesses accounted for 45 per cent of total non-agricultural private sector small business; they employed just under 2 million people or 39 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce. In terms of numbers of employees, they employed 1.7 million wage and salary earners or 40 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector wage and salary earners in Australia.

Small business employees in New Zealand were concentrated in Manufacturing (31 per cent), Retail trade (26 per cent) and Community services and Other services (14 per cent). These same industries have a high concentration of small business employees in Australia: Manufacturing (23 per cent) and Retail trade (20 per cent). In Australia, Finance, property and business services (15 per cent) has the third highest number of small business employees.

... non-employing businesses

Non-employing businesses are an extremely important component of the small business sector in both New Zealand and Australia. In February 1992, there were an estimated 80,800 non-employing businesses operating in New Zealand, representing nearly 53 per cent of total non-agricultural small business. There were an estimated 102,200 working proprietors involved either as owners or partners.

In Australia in 1991-92, non-employing businesses accounted for 55 per cent of total non-agricultural small businesses, where over 418,100 businesses had an estimated 610,200 working proprietors involved as either owners or partners.

In terms of numbers, the Finance, property and business services industry had the heaviest concentration of non-employing businesses in New Zealand; some 19,600, or over 24 per cent of the total in February 1992. These non-employing businesses involved about 18,500 working proprietors, or 18 per cent of the total number of self-employed. The Construction industry was also significant, with about 17,100 businesses (21 per cent) involving nearly 22,100 self-employed persons (22 per cent of total self-employment).

Non-employing businesses are more heavily concentrated in the Construction industry in Australia; some 107,300 businesses (26 per cent) involving 159,800 self-employed persons (26 per cent of total self-employment). Next is the Retail trade industry, with 73,900 businesses (18 per cent) involving 114,500 self-employed persons (19 per cent of total self-employment). In contrast with New Zealand, non-employing businesses classified to the Finance, property and business services industry only accounted for 14 per cent of businesses in Australia and 14 per cent of total self-employment.

GROWTH IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR

Growth in numbers of small businesses

Table 7.2 shows that over the five year period from February 1987 to February 1992, the number of small businesses in New Zealand increased from 125,700 to over 153,200, an increase of 21.8 per cent. This represents an average annual growth rate of 4 per cent. The number of larger businesses actually fell by 4.3 per cent over the same period; an average annual decline of 0.9 per cent.

*... growth in the
number of employing
businesses*

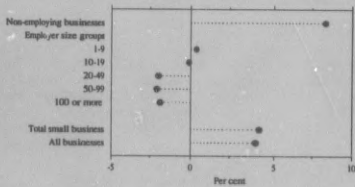
The number of small businesses in New Zealand grew by 6.8 per cent between February 1991 and February 1992. In Australia, between 1990-91 and 1991-92, small businesses grew by only 4.3 per cent.

The number of employing businesses with less than 10 employees increased at an average annual rate of 0.4 per cent in New Zealand over the five years to February 1992. Businesses with 10-19 employees experienced an average annual decline of 0.1 per cent in the same period.

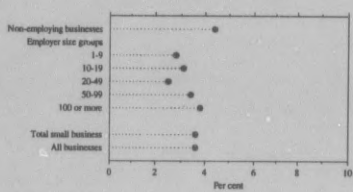
Growth in the number of small employing businesses was stronger in Australia. In the period 1983-84 to 1991-92, businesses with less than 10 employees experienced an average annual growth of 2.8 per cent, while businesses with 10-19 employees experienced growth of 3.1 per cent per annum.

DIAGRAM 7.5 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

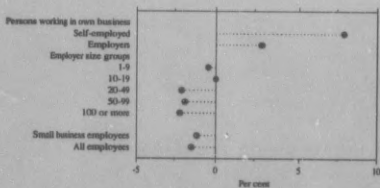
BUSINESSES, NEW ZEALAND, FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992



BUSINESSES, AUSTRALIA, 1983-84 TO 1991-92



EMPLOYMENT, NEW ZEALAND, FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992



EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1983-84 TO 1991-92

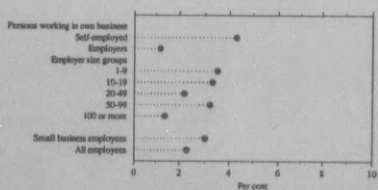


DIAGRAM 7.6 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP, NEW ZEALAND
FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992

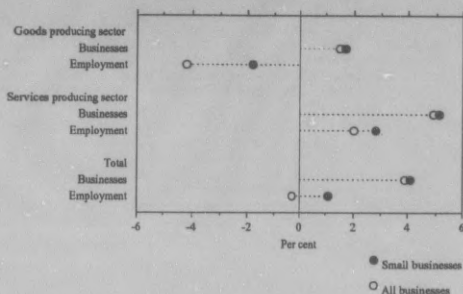
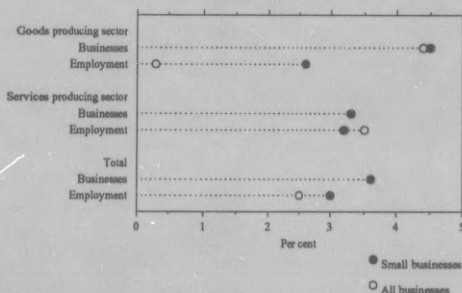


DIAGRAM 7.7 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA
1983-84 TO 1991-92



... growth in non-
employing businesses

Between February 1987 and February 1992, non-employing businesses increased by 49.2 per cent in New Zealand, representing an average annual growth rate of 8.3 per cent. Almost all of the growth in small business numbers occurred in non-employing businesses, with some 97.2 per cent of total growth in small business occurring in non-employing businesses. Between February 1991 and February 1992, when growth in small business in New Zealand was strongest, non-employing businesses accounted for 84.4 per cent of the total growth in the number of small businesses.

In Australia, non-employing businesses increased by 40.7 per cent between 1983-84 and 1991-92, representing 62.2 per cent of total growth in small business. Growth in small business numbers between 1990-91 and 1991-92 was almost entirely in non-employing businesses, representing 89.9 per cent of total small business growth in that year.

Employment growth

Small business employment in New Zealand increased from 499,300 in February 1987 to just under 525,000 in February 1992, an increase of 5.1 per cent. This represents an average annual growth rate of 1.0 per cent. Employment in larger businesses over the same period fell by 8.0 per cent, or 1.7 per cent per annum.

Between February 1991 and February 1992, all of the fall in total private sector employment was in medium and large business. Over that year, employment fell by 6.3 per cent in businesses with employment of 100 or more persons and 3.9 per cent in businesses employing 20-99 persons. Small business employment increased by 2.2 per cent. This is similar to the experience in Australia between 1989-90 and 1991-92 where employment

*... components of
small business
employment growth*

fell by 12.2 per cent in large businesses and 8.6 per cent in medium businesses, while, in contrast, it fell by only 1.3 per cent in small businesses.

Employment in the categories of employer, self-employed and employee has increased at differing rates in New Zealand over the past five years. Table 7.4 shows that since February 1987, the strongest growth has been in the self-employment category, with an average annual growth rate of 7.9 per cent. The average annual growth rate in the employer category was 2.9 per cent, while the employee category actually suffered a decline of 1.2 per cent per annum over this period.

Changes by industry

Industries in the services producing sector dominate small business in New Zealand in terms of both numbers and employment. This dominance increased between February 1987 and February 1992, with the services sector experiencing an average annual growth rate in small business numbers of 5.1 per cent; in contrast, the goods producing sector grew by only 1.7 per cent per annum. A similar, but not as pronounced trend is also evident in employment, where the services producing sector experienced an average annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent compared to an average annual decline of 1.8 per cent in the goods producing sector.

This is in direct contrast to the Australian experience, where, since 1983-84, growth in the goods producing sector has outstripped growth in the services producing sector in terms of numbers of small businesses, with a 4.5 per cent average annual growth rate for goods producing industries exceeding the 3.3 per cent average annual growth rate for services producing industries. In terms of employment, however, small business in Australia experienced a 3.2 per cent average annual growth in the services producing sector, exceeding the 2.6 per cent average annual growth in the goods producing sector.

As with the Australian data, an examination of the component industries and their average annual growth rates (in numbers of businesses and employment) can provide a better insight into growth in the small business sector of the New Zealand economy.

Table 7.2 shows that between February 1987 and February 1992, small business numbers in New Zealand increased at an average annual rate of 4.0 per cent. Small businesses in the Finance, property and business services industry increased by 10.0 per cent per annum while small Manufacturing businesses increased by only 1.2 per cent per annum.

In Australia between 1983-84 and 1991-92, when small business numbers increased at an average annual rate of 3.6 per cent, the Community services industry experienced the highest average annual growth of 6.7 per cent. In contrast, the Retail trade industry experienced growth of only 0.2 per cent per annum. Manufacturing, which had the lowest growth in small business numbers in New Zealand, actually grew in Australia by 4.1 per cent per annum, above the average for total small businesses.

Small business employment in New Zealand grew at an average annual rate of 1.0 per cent over the five year period between February 1987 and February 1992, with the Finance, property and business services industry showing the highest average annual growth rate in employment (6.3 per cent). Three industries experienced a decline in employment during this period: Mining (3.4 per cent per annum), Manufacturing (2.7 per cent per annum) and Retail trade (0.1 per cent per annum).

DIAGRAM 7.5 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, NEW ZEALAND
FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992

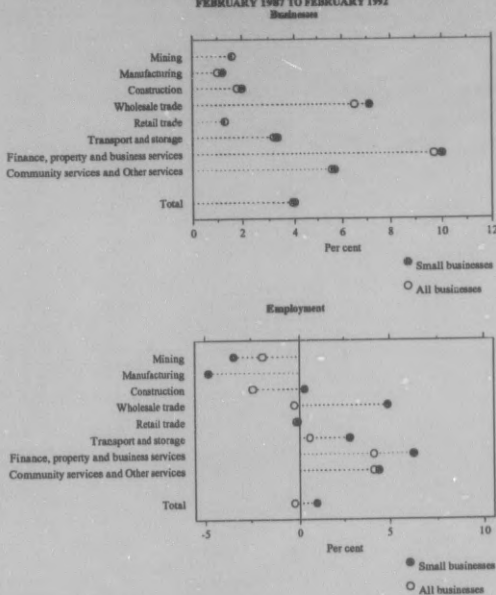


TABLE 7.1 GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR SMALL BUSINESS, NEW ZEALAND
(per cent)

| Industry division | Average annual growth | | | | Growth | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | February 1987 to February 1991 | | February 1987 to February 1992 | | February 1991 to February 1992 | |
| | Businesses | Employment | Businesses | Employment | Businesses | Employment |
| <i>Goods producing—</i> | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 0.8 | -2.8 | 1.2 | -2.7 | 2.8 | -2.1 |
| Construction | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | -2.3 |
| Other | 2.5 | -3.2 | 1.9 | -3.3 | -0.2 | -3.5 |
| <i>Total goods producing</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>-1.7</i> | <i>1.7</i> | <i>-1.8</i> | <i>2.2</i> | <i>-2.1</i> |
| <i>Services producing—</i> | | | | | | |
| Retail trade | 0.1 | -1.2 | 0.5 | -0.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 8.8 | 5.8 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 15.6 | 8.2 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 4.7 |
| Other | 3.4 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 12.4 | 7.5 |
| <i>Total services producing</i> | <i>3.9</i> | <i>2.2</i> | <i>5.1</i> | <i>2.8</i> | <i>10.0</i> | <i>5.0</i> |
| <i>Total Private Sector(a)</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>0.7</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>1.0</i> | <i>7.8</i> | <i>2.5</i> |

(a) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

Source: Statistics New Zealand Business Directory, unpublished data.

TABLE 7.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, NEW ZEALAND

| Industry division | Businesses | | Employment | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Small businesses | | Small businesses | | | | |
| | Per cent of all businesses ('000) | All businesses ('000) | Persons working in own business ('000) | Private sector employees ('000) | Total employment ('000) | Per cent of all businesses | All businesses ('000) |
| FEBRUARY 1987 | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.4 | 94.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 44.7 | 4.1 |
| Manufacturing | 16.5 | 97.3 | 16.9 | 22.4 | 141.2 | 46.9 | 300.9 |
| Construction | 23.5 | 98.4 | 23.8 | 29.7 | 28.6 | 58.3 | 82.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 7.5 | 91.9 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 19.4 | 28.3 | 82.3 |
| Retail trade | 33.5 | 96.6 | 34.7 | 49.4 | 90.2 | 139.7 | 238.8 |
| Transport and storage | 8.1 | 96.6 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 21.7 | 50.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 17.6 | 96.3 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 28.9 | 47.1 | 116.1 |
| Community services and Other services | 17.7 | 97.0 | 18.3 | 20.8 | 38.7 | 59.4 | 99.8 |
| Total(a) | 125.7 | 96.8 | 130.0 | 161.0 | 338.3 | 499.3 | 978.9 |
| FEBRUARY 1991 | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 94.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 40.9 | 3.9 |
| Manufacturing | 17.0 | 98.0 | 17.3 | 24.5 | 101.4 | 51.5 | 244.6 |
| Construction | 25.4 | 98.9 | 25.7 | 33.9 | 26.6 | 60.5 | 78.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 9.3 | 93.8 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 20.8 | 33.3 | 81.7 |
| Retail trade | 35.0 | 96.8 | 36.2 | 53.3 | 83.0 | 136.3 | 235.1 |
| Transport and storage | 8.8 | 96.5 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 23.8 | 55.3 |
| Finance, property and business services | 24.6 | 97.2 | 25.3 | 27.7 | 31.2 | 59.0 | 140.0 |
| Community services and Other services | 21.3 | 97.1 | 22.0 | 26.8 | 43.7 | 70.5 | 120.4 |
| Total(a) | 143.4 | 97.2 | 147.5 | 192.7 | 320.9 | 513.6 | 981.1 |
| FEBRUARY 1992 | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.5 | 94.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 41.4 | 3.7 |
| Manufacturing | 17.5 | 98.1 | 17.8 | 25.7 | 97.6 | 123.3 | 235.2 |
| Construction | 25.8 | 99.1 | 26.1 | 34.6 | 24.5 | 59.1 | 80.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 10.6 | 94.8 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 21.6 | 35.9 | 44.3 |
| Retail trade | 35.8 | 96.9 | 36.9 | 56.1 | 83.2 | 139.3 | 236.3 |
| Transport and storage | 9.5 | 96.8 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 24.9 | 47.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 28.4 | 97.7 | 29.1 | 31.0 | 32.9 | 63.8 | 141.8 |
| Community services and Other services | 23.4 | 97.2 | 24.1 | 29.8 | 44.0 | 73.9 | 122.3 |
| Total(a) | 153.2 | 97.4 | 157.2 | 206.7 | 318.3 | 525.0 | 966.1 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992 (per cent) | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 1.6 | .. | 1.6 | 2.7 | -5.5 | -3.4 | -1.9 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | .. | 1.0 | 2.8 | -3.9 | -2.7 | -4.8 |
| Construction | 2.0 | .. | 1.8 | 3.1 | -3.0 | 0.3 | -2.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 7.1 | .. | 6.5 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 4.9 | -0.3 |
| Retail trade | 1.3 | .. | 1.3 | 2.6 | -1.6 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| Transport and storage | 3.3 | .. | 3.2 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Finance, property and business services | 10.0 | .. | 9.7 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 4.1 |
| Community services and Other services | 5.7 | .. | 5.6 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Total(a) | 4.0 | .. | 3.9 | 5.1 | -1.2 | 1.0 | -0.3 |

(a) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Statistics New Zealand Business Directory, unpublished data.

TABLE 7.3 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, NEW ZEALAND

| Industry division | Non-employed businesses | Employer size group | | | | | Total small business | All businesses |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100 or more | | |
| FEBRUARY 1987 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 5.1 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 16.9 |
| Construction | 13.6 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | — | 23.5 | 23.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 8.2 |
| Retail trade | 9.9 | 21.7 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 33.5 | 34.7 |
| Transport and storage | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Finance, property and business services | 10.4 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 17.6 | 18.3 |
| Community services and Other services | 6.4 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 18.3 |
| Total(a) | 54.2 | 63.4 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 125.7 | 130.0 |
| FEBRUARY 1991 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 17.0 | 17.3 |
| Construction | 16.1 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 25.4 | 25.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.8 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 10.0 |
| Retail trade | 13.1 | 20.1 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 35.0 | 36.2 |
| Transport and storage | 5.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| Finance, property and business services | 16.3 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 25.3 |
| Community services and Other services | 9.0 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 22.0 |
| Total(a) | 72.6 | 62.9 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 143.4 | 147.5 |
| FEBRUARY 1992 ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 7.0 | 7.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 |
| Construction | 17.1 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | — | — | 25.8 | 26.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.7 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.6 | 11.2 |
| Retail trade | 13.4 | 20.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 35.8 | 36.9 |
| Transport and storage | 6.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 9.5 | 9.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 19.6 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 29.1 |
| Community services and Other services | 10.5 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 24.1 |
| Total(a) | 80.8 | 64.6 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 153.2 | 157.2 |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992 (per cent) | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 7.7 | -3.1 | -5.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | — | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing | 6.2 | -0.6 | -2.6 | -4.8 | -5.7 | -6.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Construction | 4.7 | -2.4 | -1.5 | -8.4 | -10.0 | -9.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 12.6 | 2.3 | 3.3 | -2.2 | -1.9 | -4.5 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Retail trade | 6.3 | -1.1 | -1.5 | -0.7 | — | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Transport and storage | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Finance, property and business services | 13.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 | -0.1 | -3.6 | 2.5 | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| Community services and Other services | 10.6 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Total(a) | 8.3 | 0.4 | -0.1 | -2.0 | -2.1 | -1.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |

(a) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Statistics New Zealand Business Directory, unpublished data.

TABLE 7.4 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, NEW ZEALAND

| Industry division | Persons working in own business | | Private sector employees | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Self employed | Employers | Employer size group | | | | | 100 or more | Small business employees | All employees |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | | | | |
| FEBRUARY 1987 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.7 | |
| Manufacturing | 7.5 | 14.9 | 28.0 | 21.9 | 36.6 | 32.4 | 159.7 | 118.9 | 278.5 | |
| Construction | 17.4 | 12.8 | 21.9 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 11.4 | 28.6 | 52.8 | |
| Wholesale trade | 4.4 | 4.8 | 12.0 | 7.4 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 33.0 | 19.4 | 73.1 | |
| Retail trade | 16.2 | 34.3 | 64.6 | 25.6 | 24.9 | 13.8 | 59.1 | 90.2 | 188.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 6.3 | 3.9 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 19.9 | 11.7 | 40.6 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 9.0 | 11.2 | 18.6 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 8.8 | 45.1 | 28.9 | 95.8 | |
| Community services and Other services | 8.1 | 13.1 | 29.8 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 21.8 | 38.7 | 78.7 | |
| Total(a) | 70.1 | 93.8 | 183.9 | 83.4 | 112.0 | 79.3 | 352.5 | 338.3 | 813.1 | |
| FEBRUARY 1991 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 | |
| Manufacturing | 9.0 | 15.5 | 25.4 | 19.9 | 30.5 | 25.6 | 118.6 | 101.4 | 220.0 | |
| Construction | 20.7 | 13.7 | 19.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 26.6 | 44.5 | |
| Wholesale trade | 6.5 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 8.5 | 27.7 | 20.8 | 68.7 | |
| Retail trade | 18.4 | 36.5 | 58.5 | 24.5 | 23.5 | 16.0 | 57.6 | 83.0 | 180.1 | |
| Transport and storage | 6.9 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 20.6 | 12.2 | 43.4 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 16.1 | 14.3 | 20.5 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 8.5 | 56.6 | 31.2 | 109.6 | |
| Community services and Other services | 10.9 | 16.6 | 32.4 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 28.6 | 43.7 | 92.9 | |
| Total(a) | 90.2 | 108.8 | 178.0 | 86.8 | 104.3 | 76.2 | 336.9 | 320.9 | 782.1 | |
| FEBRUARY 1992 ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.2 | |
| Manufacturing | 10.0 | 15.8 | 25.4 | 19.2 | 28.7 | 24.3 | 111.9 | 97.6 | 209.5 | |
| Construction | 22.1 | 12.8 | 18.1 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 24.5 | 38.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 7.8 | 6.9 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 25.9 | 21.6 | 66.5 | |
| Retail trade | 21.0 | 36.7 | 59.3 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 13.8 | 57.6 | 83.2 | 178.5 | |
| Transport and storage | 7.8 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 16.2 | 12.4 | 39.5 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 18.5 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 7.2 | 55.4 | 32.9 | 108.4 | |
| Community services and Other services | 13.1 | 17.5 | 33.2 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 9.1 | 25.7 | 44.0 | 91.8 | |
| Total(a) | 102.2 | 110.3 | 179.8 | 85.6 | 100.6 | 71.9 | 315.8 | 318.3 | 753.6 | |
| AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FEBRUARY 1987 TO FEBRUARY 1992 (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 7.7 | -1.5 | -4.8 | -6.4 | 1.3 | 5.2 | -2.8 | -5.5 | -2.9 | |
| Manufacturing | 5.9 | 1.1 | -1.9 | -2.6 | -4.8 | -5.6 | -6.9 | -3.9 | -5.5 | |
| Construction | 4.9 | — | -3.7 | -0.9 | -8.9 | -9.3 | -11.4 | -3.0 | -6.0 | |
| Wholesale trade | 12.1 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 3.3 | -2.3 | -0.9 | -4.7 | 2.2 | -1.9 | |
| Retail trade | 5.3 | 1.2 | -1.7 | -1.4 | -0.8 | — | -0.5 | -1.6 | -1.0 | |
| Transport and storage | 4.3 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 7.2 | -4.1 | 1.1 | -0.6 | |
| Finance, property and business services | 15.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | -0.1 | -4.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | |
| Community services and Other services | 10.2 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | |
| Total(a) | 7.9 | 2.9 | -0.5 | — | -2.1 | -1.9 | -2.2 | -1.2 | -1.5 | |

(a) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Statistics New Zealand Business Directory, unpublished data.

PART 2: SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN OECD COUNTRIES

Introduction

This Section analyses the growth and characteristics of the non-agricultural self-employment sector of the labour market for selected countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The self-employed sector has experienced significant rates of growth in many countries over the last decade, in some cases adding significantly to total employment.

The definition of self-employment

For all OECD countries the labour force survey definitions for self-employment broadly conform to the international definitions, as laid down by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians convened by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in October 1982.

In this Section self-employment covers non-agricultural employers and own-account workers, i.e:

- employers with employees; and
- self-employed persons without employees.

The figures given for Australia may differ slightly from those presented in other parts of this publication because of adjustments made to the data to allow for international comparability and to conform to ILO standards.

International Data Comparability

When making comparisons between countries the following factors, which impact on data comparability, should be borne in mind:

- The treatment of owner-managers of incorporated businesses

The self-employed are conventionally defined as the owners of *unincorporated* businesses. Working proprietors or managers of incorporated businesses are classified as wage earners and salaried employees in most OECD countries' statistics, as legally they are regarded as employees of their companies.

In household surveys, which are the main source of data on self-employment, some persons working in incorporated businesses may regard themselves as self-employed even when legally they are employees. This is not a problem in countries such as Australia, Canada and the United States, where they are re-classified as employees, however, in other countries the problem is not corrected.

Eight countries - Australia, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and the United States - consider owner-managers of incorporated businesses to be employees of that business, thus excluding them from self-employment data. Data for the United Kingdom excludes some owner-managers of incorporated businesses based on the specific legal situation of the business. The remaining OECD countries include owner-managers of incorporated businesses in their self-employment data.

- Self-perception of employment status

Several forms of employment, such as independent contractors, homeworkers and part-time business operators are difficult to classify as they do not readily satisfy either the *employee* or *self-employment* definitions. Their inclusion under either classification is determined by the statistical agency of the country concerned.

- Under reporting

A more general complication relates to the tendency for respondents in some countries to under-report their status as self-employed. If income from self-employment is undeclared for taxation purposes, or the individual is a multiple job holder self-employment may be understated.

Overall trends in self-employment

Table 7.5 shows trends in self-employment in the non-agricultural sector from 1979 onwards for Member countries. In twelve of the twenty two countries for which data are available, self-employment expanded faster than overall non-agricultural employment - much faster in the case of Belgium, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal and the United Kingdom. In 1990, the self-employed accounted for over 10 per cent of the employed population in half of the Member countries. The highest proportions were in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. At the other extreme, Austria, Norway and Sweden had rates between 6 and 7 per cent. Self-employment in Australia in 1990 was 12.4 per cent of total civilian employment, slightly above the OECD average of 11.2 per cent.

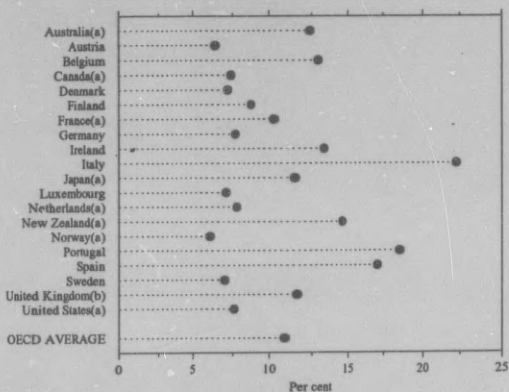
TABLE 7.5 NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT, 1979-1990

| | 1979 | 1983 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Numbers— | | | | | | | | |
| — '000 — | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Australia(a)</i> | 796 | 797 | 790 | 826 | 837 | 863 | 899 | 914 |
| Austria | 242 | 230 | 176 | 184 | 187 | 193 | 202 | 208 |
| Belgium | 397 | 416 | 427 | 433 | 441 | 450 | 460 | 469 |
| Canada(a) | 659 | 718 | 795 | 788 | 818 | 851 | 856 | 892 |
| Denmark | 208 | 188 | 169 | 173 | 170 | 158 | 170 | 179 |
| Finland | 118 | 146 | 139 | 142 | 173 | 184 | 194 | 198 |
| France(a) | 2,051 | 2,047 | 2,032 | 2,047 | 2,073 | 2,098 | 2,107 | 2,109 |
| Germany | 2,024 | 1,821 | 1,896 | 1,932 | 1,949 | 1,984 | 2,031 | 2,076 |
| Greece | 732 | 691 | 693 | 708 | 728 | 737 | 745 | .. |
| Ireland | 94 | 99 | 106 | 102 | 111 | 119 | 119 | 126 |
| Italy | 3,254 | 3,683 | 3,888 | 3,976 | 4,004 | 4,109 | 4,229 | 4,296 |
| Japan(a) | 6,790 | 6,910 | 6,810 | 6,830 | 6,870 | 6,897 | 6,820 | 6,670 |
| Luxembourg | 139 | 132 | 130 | 129 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| Netherlands(a) | 400 | 404 | 404 | 402 | 434 | 439 | 448 | 469 |
| New Zealand(a) | 107 | .. | .. | 184 | 184 | 191 | 192 | 192 |
| Norway(a) | 112 | 119 | 119 | 124 | 122 | 126 | 120 | 114 |
| Portugal | 322 | 539 | 512 | 536 | 561 | 588 | 609 | 680 |
| Spain | 1,499 | 1,525 | 1,573 | 1,630 | 1,808 | 1,830 | 1,874 | 1,901 |
| Sweden | 177 | 190 | 183 | 173 | 282 | 285 | 304 | 307 |
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,433 | 2,466 | 2,765 |
| United Kingdom(b) | 1,620 | 1,949 | 2,336 | 2,353 | 2,591 | 2,730 | 2,986 | 3,028 |
| United States(a) | 6,751 | 7,540 | 7,771 | 7,833 | 8,141 | 8,474 | 8,561 | 8,710 |
| As a proportion of | | | | | | | | |
| civilian employment— | | | | | | | | |
| — per cent — | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Australia(a)</i> | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Austria | 8.9 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Belgium | 11.2 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| Canada(a) | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Denmark | 9.2 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Finland | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| France(a) | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Germany | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Greece | 32.0 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.2 | .. |
| Ireland | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13.3 |
| Italy | 18.9 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.3 |
| Japan(a) | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.5 |
| Luxembourg | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Netherlands(a) | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| New Zealand(a) | 9.5 | .. | .. | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Norway(a) | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Portugal | 12.1 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 18.5 |
| Spain | 15.7 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.1 |
| Sweden | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.0 | 26.3 | 27.6 |
| United Kingdom(b) | 6.6 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| United States(a) | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 |

(a) Excluding owner-managers of incorporated businesses. (b) Excluding some owner-managers of incorporated businesses.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook*, Paris.

DIAGRAM 7.9 SELF-EMPLOYMENT AS A PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, 1990



(a) Excluding owner-managers of incorporated businesses. (b) Excluding some owner-managers of incorporated businesses.

DIAGRAM 7.10 NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT AS A PROPORTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1986-1990

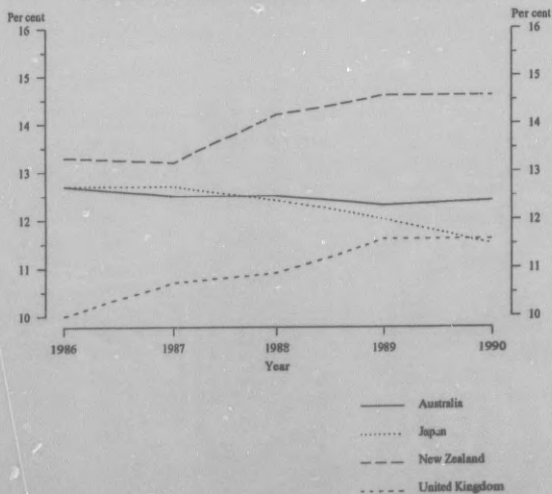
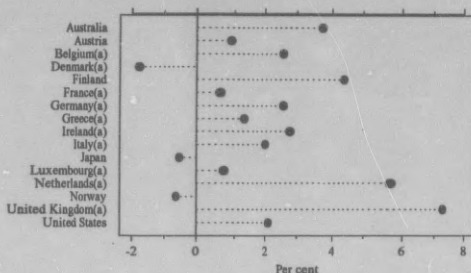


DIAGRAM 7.11 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983-1990



(a) Data for countries of the EC is for 1983-1989.

Proportion of self-employed persons who are non-employing

As shown in Table 7.6 the bulk of the self-employed do not employ other people. The major exceptions are Denmark and the former West Germany where non-employers made up 42.4 per cent and 39.2 per cent respectively of the total self-employed labour force. Self-employed workers without employees clearly predominate in Italy and Belgium (95.7 and 89.4 per cent respectively). In Australia they account for 64.1 per cent of the self-employed workforce.

TABLE 7.6 SELF-EMPLOYED WITH AND WITHOUT EMPLOYEES, 1990(a)

| | Persons | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total (^{'000}) | With employees (per cent) | Without employees (per cent) | Total (^{'000}) | With employees (per cent) | Without employees (per cent) | Total (^{'000}) | With employees (per cent) | Without employees (per cent) |
| Australia | 914 | 35.9 | 64.1 | 616 | 36.0 | 64.0 | 299 | 35.5 | 64.5 |
| Belgium | 497 | 10.6 | 89.4 | 364 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 133 | 4.5 | 95.5 |
| Canada | 892 | 28.4 | 71.6 | 543 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 349 | 18.1 | 81.9 |
| Denmark | 169 | 57.6 | 42.4 | 137 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 32 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| France | 1,844 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 1,366 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 477 | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| Germany | 2,116 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 1,559 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 557 | 47.5 | 52.5 |
| Greece | 745 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 611 | 27.1 | 72.9 | 134 | 14.0 | 86.0 |
| Ireland | 118 | 37.5 | 62.5 | 98 | 38.1 | 61.9 | 21 | 34.6 | 65.4 |
| Italy | 4,189 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 3,218 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 972 | 2.6 | 97.4 |
| Japan | 6,830 | 27.1 | 72.9 | 4,480 | 33.9 | 66.1 | 2,350 | 14.0 | 86.0 |
| Luxembourg | 11 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 8 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 3 | 25.9 | 74.1 |
| Netherlands | 465 | 35.1 | 64.9 | 308 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 157 | 17.7 | 82.3 |
| New Zealand | 275 | 43.2 | 56.8 | 200 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 76 | 42.1 | 57.9 |
| Portugal | 585 | 30.1 | 69.9 | 404 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 181 | 19.5 | 80.5 |
| Spain | 1,851 | 21.4 | 78.6 | 1,381 | 24.9 | 75.1 | 471 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Sweden | 306 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 226 | 45.8 | 54.1 | 80 | 34.6 | 65.4 |
| Turkey | 2,532 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 2,372 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 160 | 8.7 | 91.3 |
| United Kingdom | 3,209 | 31.5 | 68.5 | 2,419 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 790 | 29.0 | 71.0 |

(a) Data for countries of the European Community are for 1989.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook*, Paris.

Industry trends

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of non-agricultural self-employment by industry in Member countries. The data are classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

The bulk of non-agricultural self-employment is found in Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels (Division 6), Community, social and personal services (Division 9) and Construction (Division 5) - with OECD averages of 36.5 per cent, 19.4 per cent and 14.2 per cent of self-employment respectively.

In line with the OECD averages, Australia had the highest proportion of self-employed persons in the Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels industry (32.5 per cent), followed by the Construction industry (22.3 per cent) and Community, social and personal services industry (14.6 per cent).

The share of self-employment in Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (Division 8) is quite substantial in several countries. Australia, with 13.9 per cent of the self-employment classified to this industry was above the OECD average of 11.5 per cent.

Most countries, including Australia, recorded their lowest percentage of self-employed in the Mining and quarrying group (Division 2).

TABLE 7.7 NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1990(a)

| ISIC Major Divisions | All non-agricultural industries | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels | Transport, storage and communication | Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | Community, social and personal services | Personal and household services | Not distributed |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2-9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 95 | |
| | ('000) | | | | — per cent — | | | | | |
| Australia | 914 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 22.3 | 32.5 | 8.7 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 5.2 | .. |
| Austria | 209 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 7.0 | 41.5 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 18.7 | 0.0 | .. |
| Belgium | 497 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 46.3 | 2.8 | 12.6 | 19.0 | .. | .. |
| Canada | 890 | 3.0 | .. | 14.7 | 24.3 | 5.8 | 17.1 | 35.1 | 23.0 | .. |
| Denmark | 167 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 15.7 | 32.3 | 8.1 | 14.7 | 17.3 | .. | 0.1 |
| Finland | 197 | .. | 14.7 | 16.8 | 32.0 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 5.1 | .. |
| France | 1,844 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 16.6 | 38.3 | 3.4 | 9.5 | 19.1 | .. | 1.5 |
| Germany | 2,116 | 0.2 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 33.7 | 4.9 | 17.9 | 18.3 | .. | .. |
| Greece | 745 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 9.8 | 44.5 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.8 | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 18 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 16.2 | 42.2 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 14.6 | .. | 0.2 |
| Italy | 4,189 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 48.5 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 21.4 | .. | .. |
| Japan | 6,660 | .. | 21.3 | 13.7 | 31.8 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 24.2 | .. | .. |
| Luxembourg | 11 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 51.3 | 3.7 | 12.8 | 15.0 | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 465 | .. | 7.3 | 7.1 | 31.8 | 2.6 | 16.4 | 33.7 | .. | 1.1 |
| New Zealand | 191 | 0.2 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 29.6 | 5.4 | 14.5 | 20.2 | 9.2 | .. |
| Norway | 114 | .. | 7.0 | 19.3 | 23.7 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 28.1 | .. | .. |
| Portugal | 585 | 0.2 | 21.3 | 12.3 | 52.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 7.5 | .. | 0.0 |
| Spain | 1,851 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 11.9 | 49.3 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 8.3 | .. | .. |
| Sweden | 306 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 15.1 | 28.8 | 9.2 | 14.6 | 20.4 | 10.3 | .. |
| United Kingdom | 3,209 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 5.5 | 12.5 | 17.8 | .. | 0.2 |
| United States | 8,707 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 16.8 | 25.4 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 31.7 | 6.8 | .. |

(a) Data for countries of the European Community are for 1989.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook*, Paris.

... growth in self-employment by industry

The OECD averages shown in Table 7.8 indicate that all industries have experienced growth in self-employment in recent years. Growth rates, however, differ significantly across industries reflecting a shift in employment towards the services sector.

Between 1983 and 1990 self-employment grew fastest in the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services industry. Other Divisions where there have been marked gains in self-employment are, Community, social and personal services and Construction - although in both of these areas there were considerable variations between countries. The industries where self-employment is most common, Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, has in most countries declined or grown at a more moderate rate in recent years.

The average annual growth rates for Australia have outstripped the OECD averages in all but the Mining and quarrying industry (where Australia experienced a zero growth rate) and the Financing, insurance, real estate and business services industry (where Australia recorded a 5.8 per cent rise compared with the OECD average of 8.1 per cent).

TABLE 7.8 GROWTH OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
Annual average growth rates
(per cent)

| ISIC Major Divisions | | All non-agricultural industries | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels | Transport, storage and communication | Financing, insurance, and business services | Community, social and personal services | Personal and household services |
|----------------------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| | | 2-9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 95 |
| Australia | 1983-90 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| Austria | 1983-90 | 0.9 | -9.4 | -2.0 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -2.5 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 |
| Belgium | 1983-89 | 2.6 | -2.1 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 3.7 | .. |
| Canada | 1983-90 | 3.2 | 1.1 | .. | 5.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| Denmark | 1983-89 | -1.8 | 22.5 | -5.3 | -0.6 | -3.3 | -3.9 | 5.8 | -1.5 | .. |
| Finland | 1983-90 | 4.4 | .. | 4.0 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 15.7 | -3.6 | .. |
| France | 1983-89 | 0.6 | 13.7 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.0 | .. |
| Germany | 1983-89 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | -0.2 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 4.6 | .. |
| Greece | 1983-89 | 1.3 | -7.3 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 1.9 | -0.8 | 5.1 | 2.1 | .. |
| Ireland | 1983-89 | 2.8 | 14.9 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 5.5 | .. |
| Italy | 1983-89 | 2.0 | -36.2 | -0.1 | -1.9 | 1.3 | -0.0 | 3.4 | 9.3 | .. |
| Japan | 1983-90 | -0.5 | .. | -2.1 | 0.5 | -1.8 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 | .. |
| Luxembourg | 1983-89 | 0.7 | .. | -2.1 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 3.1 | .. |
| Netherlands | 1983-89 | 5.7 | .. | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 11.4 | 12.4 | .. |
| New Zealand | 1987-90 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -2.2 | 10.2 | 0.6 | -4.3 |
| Norway | 1983-90 | -0.6 | .. | -4.4 | -3.4 | 0.0 | -0.0 | -1.4 | 2.5 | .. |
| Portugal | 1986-89 | 4.4 | 30.1 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | -0.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | .. |
| Spain | 1986-89 | 5.0 | -17.1 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 11.6 | .. |
| Sweden | 1987-90 | 2.9 | -15.7 | -3.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 12.8 | 3.4 | -1.3 |
| United Kingdom | 1983-89 | 7.3 | 13.6 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 8.7 | .. |
| United States | 1982-90 | 2.1 | -2.7 | 2.1 | 3.4 | -0.3 | -1.1 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 |

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook*, Paris.

Occupational trends

The OECD data on occupations are broken into Major Groups, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

Table 7.9 shows that Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (Major Groups 7/8/9) and Sales workers (Major Group 4) dominate the self-employed occupational profile, with OECD averages of 30.8 per cent and 26.8 per cent respectively. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (45.2 per cent) account for the highest per cent of self-employed workers in Australia (27.7 per cent) followed by Administrative and managerial workers (17.2 per cent). Sales workers and Service workers, which are combined in the data for Australia, together account for only 13.7 per cent of self-employment. The comparability of this data may be affected by the differing treatments of occupations under ISCO and the Australian Standard Occupational Classification (ASCO).

Although, as shown in Table 7.10, growth in self-employment is evident in all occupations, there are marked variations between countries. In Australia, growth in self-employment by occupation has been particularly marked in the Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers Group, where growth of 5.9 per cent is second only to the United Kingdom and greatly exceeds the average for all OECD

TABLE 7.9 NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, 1990(a)

| | All non-agricultural occupations | Professional technical, and related workers | Administrative and managerial workers | Clerical and related workers | Sales workers | Service workers | Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers | Not distributed |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| ISCO Major Groups | 0-5/7-9 | 0/1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7/8/9 | |
| | ('000) | | | | — per cent — | | | |
| Australia(b) | 914 | 14.7 | 17.2 | 9.2 | — | 13.7 | 45.2 | .. |
| Belgium | 496 | 21.8 | 17.5 | 0.4 | 28.7 | 13.2 | 18.3 | .. |
| Canada | 892 | 19.8 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 29.0 | .. |
| Denmark | 167 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 7.6 | 16.0 | 5.3 | 28.6 | .. |
| Finland | 198 | 14.6 | 19.7 | 3.5 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 33.3 | .. |
| France | 1,821 | 21.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 24.9 | 14.6 | 36.5 | .. |
| Germany | 2,106 | 23.8 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 26.8 | 11.4 | 20.8 | 3.0 |
| Greece | 744 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 32.3 | 12.0 | 37.6 | .. |
| Ireland | 118 | 17.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 16.7 | 33.4 | 0.2 |
| Japan | 6,650 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 25.3 | 13.5 | 46.0 | .. |
| Luxembourg | 11 | 19.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 41.1 | 23.0 | 14.0 | .. |
| Netherlands | 462 | 28.9 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 26.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | .. |
| New Zealand | 192 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 21.7 | 10.1 | 32.4 | .. |
| Norway | 114 | 17.5 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 14.0 | 40.4 | .. |
| Portugal | 583 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 40.2 | 10.8 | 31.6 | .. |
| Spain | 1,850 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 32.2 | 13.9 | 40.6 | .. |
| Sweden | 306 | 15.0 | 3.1 | 14.7 | 23.0 | 10.7 | 33.5 | .. |
| Turkey | 2,528 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 37.8 | 9.8 | 39.2 | .. |
| United Kingdom(c) | 2,925 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 21.0 | 13.0 | 40.6 | 0.3 |
| United States | 8,781 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 20.9 | 13.8 | 25.6 | .. |

(a) Data for countries of the European Community are for 1989. (b) Data for ISCO Major Groups 4 and 5 are not available separately. (c) 1988.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook, Paris*.

TABLE 7.10 GROWTH OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
Annual average growth rates
(per cent)

| | | All non- agricultural occupations | Professional, technical and related workers | Administrative and managerial workers | Clerical and related workers | Sales workers | Service workers | Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers |
|-------------------|---------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| ISCO Major Groups | | 0-5/7-9 | 0/1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7/8/9 |
| Australia(a) | 1987-90 | 3.0 | 4.3 | -8.1 | 2.4 | — | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| Belgium | 1983-89 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 8.5 | -10.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Canada | 1983-90 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| Denmark | 1985-90 | -0.0 | 5.2 | 6.6 | -0.7 | -6.9 | -8.1 | -0.5 |
| Finland | 1989-90 | 2.6 | -9.4 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| France | 1983-89 | 0.6 | 2.3 | -4.0 | -3.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Germany | 1984-89 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | -1.2 | 0.3 |
| Greece | 1983-89 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 12.1 | -5.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | -1.0 |
| Ireland | 1983-89 | 2.8 | 5.3 | -12.1 | 11.9 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Japan | 1983-90 | -0.3 | 1.6 | 3.2 | -1.7 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -0.4 |
| Luxembourg | 1983-89 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 14.5 | -1.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | -6.6 |
| Netherlands | 1983-89 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 27.8 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 4.4 |
| New Zealand | 1987-90 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | -7.6 | -0.7 |
| Norway | 1983-90 | -0.7 | 1.5 | -6.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -1.7 |
| Portugal | 1986-89 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 3.7 |
| Sweden | 1987-90 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 4.2 | -0.6 | 6.7 | 1.6 |
| Turkey | 1989-90 | 1.7 | 12.9 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 1.4 | 11.1 | -4.5 |
| United Kingdom | 1983-88 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 16.8 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| United States | 1983-90 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 0.8 |

(a) Data for ISCO Major Groups 4 and 5 are not available separately.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook, Paris*.

countries of 0.8 per cent. The number of self-employed Administrative and managerial workers declined 0.2 per cent in Australia between 1987 and 1990 compared with the OECD average growth rate of 6.9 per cent.

Average weekly hours

Self-employed persons generally work longer average weekly hours than their wage and salary earning counterparts. As shown in Table 7.11, hours worked by the self-employed in OECD countries in 1990 averaged 46 hours per week. At an average of 39.4 hours per week, the self-employed in Australia work less hours than any of their OECD counterparts with the exception of The Netherlands, who work an average of 39.3 hours per week.

Self-employed men work particularly long hours. Twelve countries reported an average working week of 50 hours or more for self-employed males; Australian self-employed males averaged 44.2 hours per week, just above the averages for the United States and Canada (43.8 hours per week and 40.8 hours per week respectively) but below the OECD average of 49.8 hours per week.

In making comparisons between countries it should be borne in mind that many self-employed persons work part-time, especially women.

TABLE 7.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY USUAL HOURS OF WORK OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED, BY SEX(a)

| | Persons | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|------|---------|-------|------|------|---------|---------|------|------|---------|
| | 1983 | 1985 | 1987 | 1990(a) | 1983 | 1985 | 1987 | 1990(a) | 1983 | 1985 | 1987 | 1990(a) |
| Australia(b) | 46.8 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 44.2 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 28.7 | 28.5 |
| Austria | 52.7 | 50.3 | 49.4 | 50.3 | 55.0 | 53.0 | 52.7 | 53.3 | 48.2 | 45.9 | 44.7 | 44.9 |
| Belgium | 53.7 | 51.2 | 51.8 | 52.0 | 56.6 | 56.5 | 55.7 | 54.7 | 50.8 | 46.2 | 47.5 | 49.2 |
| Canada | 35.0 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 30.7 |
| Denmark | 24.2 | 47.3 | 48.2 | 48.7 | 50.5 | 51.5 | 49.9 | 50.3 | 45.8 | 42.9 | 46.3 | 46.9 |
| Finland(c) | .. | .. | .. | 46.0 | .. | .. | .. | 47.9 | .. | .. | .. | 41.9 |
| France | 50.8 | 51.3 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 52.8 | 53.4 | 53.0 | 53.3 | 48.9 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 47.9 |
| Germany | 48.1 | 47.6 | 47.2 | 47.2 | 52.0 | 52.1 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 44.2 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 42.5 |
| Greece | 47.6 | 48.1 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 50.9 | 50.0 | 49.5 | 50.6 | 44.3 | 46.3 | 44.6 | 46.0 |
| Ireland | 50.0 | 49.3 | 49.9 | 49.3 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 47.2 | 45.8 | 46.4 | 45.4 |
| Italy | 42.2 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 45.2 | 44.4 | 45.0 | 45.3 | 47.1 | 39.7 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 43.3 |
| Japan | 47.3 | 47.2 | 47.4 | 46.6 | 54.2 | 54.0 | 54.8 | 51.6 | 54.4 | 54.5 | 53.8 | 51.1 |
| Luxembourg | 53.5 | 53.2 | 54.3 | 51.4 | 52.7 | 52.0 | 54.8 | 51.6 | 54.4 | 54.5 | 53.8 | 51.1 |
| Netherlands | 43.7 | 43.6 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 53.1 | 53.3 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 34.2 | 33.7 | 28.7 | 28.5 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | 45.9 | 44.3 | .. | .. | 48.6 | 46.8 | .. | .. | 39.0 | 37.1 |
| Portugal | .. | .. | 47.6 | 49.2 | .. | .. | 49.3 | 51.2 | .. | .. | 46.0 | 47.2 |
| Spain | .. | .. | 44.3 | 44.3 | .. | .. | 46.0 | 46.1 | .. | .. | 42.7 | 42.5 |
| Sweden | 40.8 | 41.5 | 46.8 | 46.4 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 48.9 | 49.0 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 40.1 | 40.3 |
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | 55.5 | .. | .. | .. | 56.3 | .. | .. | .. | 43.2 |
| United Kingdom | 43.3 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 51.2 | 50.9 | 51.8 | 51.0 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 37.6 |
| United States | 40.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 43.0 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 33.4 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.3 |

(a) Data for countries of the European Community are for 1989. (b) Excludes unpaid family helpers. (c) Actual hours.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook*, Paris.

Self-employment by age and sex

As shown in Table 7.12 most of the self-employed are males. The proportion varies from just over 60.9 per cent in Canada to 93.7 per cent in Turkey. Self-employed males in Australia made up 67.4 per cent of the self-employed. In general, self-employed persons tend to be older than the average wage and salary earner. In the majority of countries, the number of older self-employed (60 years and over) exceed those in the youth age ranges (15 to 24 years). The extreme case is provided by Japan, where 20.6 per cent of the self-employed are over 60 and only 1.8 per cent are under 25 years old. The tendency for the self-employed to be older applies to both men and women.

With the exception of Japan, for all of the OECD countries shown, including Australia, most self-employed persons lie in the 25-44 age group. Japan has a predominance of self-employed persons in the 45-59 age group.

TABLE 7.12 SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX, 1990(a)
(per cent)

| | Persons | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|------|------------|-------|-------|------|
| | Age groups | | | | Age groups | | | | Age groups | | | |
| | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-59 | 60+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-59 | 60+ | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-59 | 60+ |
| Australia | 5.5 | 57.5 | 38.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 37.5 | 21.6 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 28.0 | 8.9 | 1.6 |
| Austria | 2.3 | 49.5 | 39.6 | 8.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgium | 3.8 | 59.0 | 30.6 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 42.3 | 23.6 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 16.7 | 7.0 | 1.2 |
| Canada | 9.9 | 54.4 | 26.8 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 32.4 | 17.3 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 22.0 | 9.5 | 2.4 |
| Denmark | 2.5 | 50.0 | 35.5 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 41.3 | 29.4 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 1.3 |
| Finland | 3.5 | 60.1 | 30.8 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 41.9 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 10.6 | 1.5 |
| France | 2.4 | 53.8 | 35.8 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 40.8 | 27.6 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 13.0 | 8.2 | 2.8 |
| Germany | 2.3 | 44.9 | 40.9 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 2.8 |
| Greece | 8.8 | 25.3 | 34.7 | 57.0 | 10.1 | 30.8 | 38.9 | 60.6 | 6.9 | 15.2 | 20.6 | 37.4 |
| Ireland | 5.0 | 54.9 | 29.5 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 46.0 | 24.9 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 2.3 |
| Italy | 4.9 | 51.0 | 35.1 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 39.8 | 28.6 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 1.6 |
| Japan | 2.0 | 35.9 | 40.6 | 21.5 | 1.2 | 21.8 | 27.7 | 14.9 | 0.9 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 6.6 |
| Luxembourg | 1.2 | 57.5 | 32.7 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 41.0 | 23.7 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| Netherlands | 7.5 | 52.8 | 29.4 | 10.2 | 5.0 | 40.1 | 23.6 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 1.5 |
| New Zealand | 3.7 | 56.3 | 32.6 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 40.3 | 23.7 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 8.9 | 1.5 |
| Portugal | 5.0 | 47.9 | 33.9 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 33.2 | 24.7 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 14.6 | 9.2 | 3.0 |
| Spain | 5.4 | 49.8 | 35.7 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 38.1 | 27.4 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 2.4 |
| Turkey | 8.3 | 60.4 | 24.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 56.4 | 23.6 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| United Kingdom | 9.1 | 53.3 | 29.3 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 39.3 | 22.2 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 7.1 | 1.9 |
| United States | 4.0 | 52.3 | 30.4 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 32.7 | 19.9 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 19.7 | 10.4 | 4.1 |

(a) Data for countries of the European Community are for 1989.

Source: OECD (1992), *Employment Outlook*, Paris.

CHAPTER 8

DIRECTORY OF ABS SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

This directory has been designed to assist users of small business statistics to access data. The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics classified according to business size. In addition, for many collections, unpublished statistics classified according to business size are available on request.

Scope of this directory

This directory lists publications containing size data which relate to the years 1983-84 to 1991-92, whether they were released monthly, quarterly, annually or on a one-off basis. Some of the publications referred to in the directory have not yet been released, but should be available in the near future.

Unpublished statistics

For practical reasons the ABS does not publish all the statistics it has available and unpublished data may be available for finer size classifications or at a finer industry or regional level.

Inquiries on the availability of statistics should be directed to the Information Consultancy Service at any ABS Office. (See page 187).

Using the directory

The directory is divided into major subject groups. Publications are listed in ABS catalogue number order within these groups. For each publication, there is a brief description of the characteristics available by size, the size classifications and unpublished statistics which may be available.

Major subject group headings

Catalogue group—

Subject heading—

| | |
|-------|---|
| 13 | Year Books and other Multi-subject publications |
| 61 | Labour Statistics - General |
| 62 | Labour Force |
| 63 | Earnings, Hours and Employment Conditions |
| 71 | Agricultural Statistics - General |
| 75 | Agricultural Financial Statistics and Value of Products |
| 81 | Industry Wide Statistics |
| 82 | Manufacturing and Energy - General |
| 84 | Mining |
| 85-86 | Services Industries |
| | - Retail Trade |
| | - Wholesale Trade |
| | - Tourism |
| | - Service industries |
| 87 | Building and Construction |

YEAR BOOKS AND OTHER MULTI-SUBJECT PUBLICATIONS

1322.0 Profiles of Australian Business

Two-yearly; first and latest issue: 1992.

Contents

Contains statistical information extracted from the ABS Business Register. The prime purpose of this Register is to provide a framework for the selection of businesses for ABS economic censuses and surveys but it is also a source of counts of businesses by type of industry activity and location. Coverage of the Register is those businesses in Australia, private and public sector, that have employees. The publication tables display summary counts for both business units and locations cross-classified by State, public/private sector, industry and employment size.

Size categories*Employment size—*

Less than 5
5-9
10-19
20-49
50-99
100-499
500-999
1,000 or more

LABOUR STATISTICS — GENERAL**6101.0 Labour Statistics, Australia**

Annual; first issue: 1975; latest issue: 1991. The 1992 issue is expected to be released in late 1993.

Contents

While this publication contains limited data classified by employer size, it does present a wide range of information, including time series statistics, on the Australian labour market in tabular and graphical forms. Topics covered include: socio-demographic characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment; persons not in the labour force; award rates, earnings, labour costs and employment benefits, hours worked, industrial relations, training expenditure and international comparisons.

6102.0 A Guide to Labour Statistics

Irregular; first issue: 1985, revised edition expected to be released in 1993.

Contents

Presents the statistical frameworks, concepts, sources and collection methodology of ABS labour statistics including: the labour force, earnings and award wages, labour costs, employer training expenditure and industrial disputes. It also discusses how Australia's statistics relate to major International Labour Organisation conventions and examines differences between similar statistical series measured by different ABS labour surveys.

LABOUR FORCE

6203.0 The Labour Force, Australia

Monthly; first issue: August 1966 to February 1969.

Contents

While this publication does not contain employment details classified by business size, estimates of the number of employed persons classified by industry and status of worker are published for the middle month of each quarter (February, May, August and November). These estimates include data on the 'self-employed' and 'employers' and are a useful supplement to employment statistics, which classify data for wage and salary earners by employment size.

Additional data

Data on 'self-employed' and 'employers' are available on microfiche down to the Capital City Statistical Division/Rest of State level.

6248.0 Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia

Quarterly; first issue: September 1983.

Contents

Contains the number of wage and salary earners and gross earnings classified by employer size for Australia (by industry), States and Territories.

Size categories

Employer size—

less than 20

20-99

100 or more

Additional data

Statistics relating to the number of management units, number of employees and gross earnings classified by finer size groupings, State and industry are available on request.

6275.0 Persons Employed at Home, Australia

Irregular; first issue: April 1989; latest issue: March 1992.

Contents

Provides details of persons who work more than half their hours at home by industry and occupation. These estimates include data on people who worked at home and classified themselves as 'self-employed'.

EARNINGS, HOURS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

6306.0 Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia

Annual; first issue: May 1985.

Contents

Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours of full-time adult non-managerial employees (private sector); classified by size of firm and sex for Australia, States and Territories.

Size categories

Employer size—

less than 20

20-49

50-99

100-499

500-999

1,000 or more

Additional data

- Composition of earnings:-
 - Award agreed base rate of pay
 - Over award payment
 - Payment by measured result
 - Overtime earnings
 - Ordinary time earnings
- Industry
- Major occupation groups
- Full-time/Part-time
- Adult/Junior
- Managerial/Non-managerial

6348.0 Labour Costs, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1985-86; 1991-92 expected to be released in 1993.

Previously: *Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, Australia*.

Contents

Contains estimates of the major labour costs for the private and public sectors classified by State, Australia, industry, employer size and sector.

Labour costs included are gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, superannuation, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

Size categories

Employer size—

less than 10
10-19
20-99
100 or more

Additional data

Unpublished information which is available from this survey includes some State by industry, State by size, and industry by size classifications. Some information on industries and employer sizes at finer levels than those included in published tables will also be available. A 'customised' report service which provides a profile of the labour costs for particular industries is also available.

6353.0 Employer Training Expenditure, Australia

Irregular; first issue: July to September 1989; latest issue: July to September 1990.

Contents

This publication provides information on employer training expenditure in Australia. Statistics on the costs incurred by organisations in training employees are produced by industry and employer size for both the private and public sectors. Hours of training received, wage and salary costs of training and other major training costs are included.

Size Categories

Employer size—

1-19
20-99
100 or more

Additional data

Additional data by employer size is available from the 1990 Training Expenditure Su

GENERAL AGRICULTURE**7102.0 Characteristics of Australian Farms**

Annual; first issue: 1974-75; latest issue: 31 March 1992.

Contents

Contains statistics on the number of establishments with agricultural activity classified by industry, estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) and area of establishment.

Size categories

Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)—

| | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|
| less than 20 | 50-59 | 150-199 |
| 20-29 | 60-74 | 200-499 |
| 30-39 | 75-99 | 500 or more |
| 40-49 | 100-149 | |

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS**7507.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia**

Annual; first issue: 1974-75; latest issue: 1990-91. The 1991-92 issue is expected to be released in 1993.

Contents

Provides financial year estimates of turnover, expenditure, value added, cash operating surplus, value of selected assets, capital expenditure, indebtedness and net worth of farm businesses. Each of these items is classified by agricultural industry for each State and Australia.

Additional data

Estimates are available by EVAO size groupings for all variables.

INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS**8101.4 Computing Needs of Small Businesses, South Australia**

Irregular; first and latest issue: January 1987.

Contents

Type of computer user, type of equipment, type of software used, whether computing system has met expectations, intentions to purchase or lease a computing system within the next two years and views of non-computer users all classified by Industry Division.

Industries covered are: Manufacturing, Construction, Retail, and wholesale trade, Transport and storage, Finance, business, property and business services, Community services and Recreation, personal and other services.

Size categories

This publication contains statistics for small businesses which are defined for this survey as those with employment up to 20 except for the Manufacturing industry where the upper employment boundary is 100.

8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia

Two-yearly; first issue: 1976-77; latest issue: 1990-91.

Contents

Expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development carried out by business enterprises in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, type of activity, source of funds, type of employee, product field, enterprise employment size and location of expenditure.

Size categories*R&D expenditure—*

less than \$20,000
\$20,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$499,999
\$500,000 or more

Enterprise employment—

Less than 10
10-19
20-99
100-199
200-499
500-999
1,000 or more

8123.0 Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia

Irregular; first issue: 30 June 1988; latest issue: 31 December 1991.

Contents

Gives summary information on the spread of micro-electronic based technologies including robots in manufacturing establishments in Australia. It provides data on the technologies in use at 31 December 1991 and those expected to be acquired in coming years. Data on the use of advanced management techniques, training, reasons for the introduction of technology and projected technology budgets are also included. Some details are classified by State and/or industry.

Size categories*Employment size—*

10-19
20-49
50-99
100-199
200 and over

Additional data

Employment size data by technology type are available from the ABS on request.

8130.0 Information Paper: Business Register — Recent Developments

Irregular; first and final issue: 1991.

Contents

The majority of major economic censuses and surveys conducted by the ABS use the Business Register, which carries information on the structure of each business, address and contact information, industry classification and historical employment data. This paper provides an overview of the Register, the major elements of a major upgrade program and the impact of recent developments. In brief, the developments resulted in improvements in the quality of statistical series whose population frames are drawn from the Register, reductions in the reporting load on businesses but also resulted in a short term decrease in the reliability of some series. The size and significance of, and series affected by, these changes are also discussed.

8140.0 Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1990-91; latest issue: 1991-92 expected to be released in 1993.

Contents

Economic statistics, including aggregates and ratios, based on profit and loss balance sheet accounts of businesses in most industries of the Australian economy. Aggregates include details of income and expenditure, profit, assets and liabilities. Measures of productivity.

profitability, performance and indebtedness are presented. These data are classified by broad industry class.

Size categories

Employment size—

Small business: Less than 20 in non-manufacturing industries and less than 100 in manufacturing industries.

Large business groups: More than 600 persons or has an income of more than \$250m.

Medium Business: those classifiable to neither of the above.

MANUFACTURING AND ENERGY — GENERAL

8203.0 Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; final issue: 1988-89 - not available for 1985-86. Continued by 8221.0.

Contents

Final results from the manufacturing census for structural variables; number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; and turnover, by ASIC class.

8204.0 Manufacturing Industry, Selected Items of Data by Employment Size

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; final issue: 1987-88 - not available for 1985-86.

Contents

Number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and value added classified by ASIC class and employment size for Australia and respective States. Employment size data from the 1988-89 Manufacturing census was released at the 2 digit ASIC level for Australia in the publication *Manufacturing Industry, Details of Operations, Australia 1988-89* (8203.0).

Size categories

Establishment employment—

Less than 10
10-19
20-49
50-99
100 or more

Additional data

Employment size data at the State level (to 3 digit ASIC) and 4 digit ASIC level data for Australia are available from the ABS on request.

8221.0 Manufacturing Industry, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1989-90 and 1991-92, expected to be released in 1993.

Contents

Final results from the manufacturing census for structural variables; number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; turnover; stocks; purchases, etc.; value added by ASIC class.

MINING

8402.0 Mining Industry, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1968-69 to 1970-71; latest issue: 1991-92, expected to be released in 1993.

Previously: *Mining Operations, Australia* (for 1990-91) and *Census of Mining Establishments: Summary of Operation by Industry Class, Australia* (for 1989-90 and before)

Contents

Number of mining establishments, management units; employment at end of June; wages and salaries; components and value of turnover; stocks; value of purchases and selected expenses; fixed capital expenditure; mineral royalties — each classified by ASIC, State; selected performance ratios; trading profit, operating profit before tax, industry gross product — classified by ASIC subdivision; mineral and petroleum exploration; imports and exports; environmental expenditure.

Additional data

Additional statistics previously contained in 8410.0 are available annually on request.

RETAIL INDUSTRY

8613.0 Retailing in Australia 1991-92

Irregular, first issue: 1979-80; latest issue: 1991-92.

Contents

Presents results from the retail industry location census. Contains details by industry (ANZSIC) of number of locations, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floorspace for Australia.

8622.0-8 Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia and States.

Contents

Presents statistics on employment, turnover, wages and salaries, income and expenditure, net profit and gross product.

8623.1 Retailing in New South Wales

8623.2 Retailing in Victoria

8623.3 Retailing in Queensland

8623.4 Retailing in South Australia

8623.5 Retailing in Western Australia

8623.6 Retailing in Tasmania

8623.7 Retailing in the Northern Territory

8623.8 Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory

Irregular; first issue: 1968-69; latest issue: 1991-92 expected to be released in 1993.

Contents

This series of State publications will present data by industry (ANZSIC) and Statistical Local Area (SLA) for number of locations, persons employed, turnover, floorspace and wages and salaries.

Additional data

The ABS has an extensive range of more detailed data from the Retail and Services Census. These will be made available through special data services which will provide products of a more specialised nature (e.g. by business size), as well as outputs tailored to individual user needs.

WHOLESALE INDUSTRY**8638.0 Wholesale Industry: Details of Operations, Australia.**

Irregular, first issue: 1981-82; latest issue: 1991-92, expected to be released in 1993.

Contents

Selected data will include: number of management units, employment, sales of goods and services, operating profit before tax and net worth classified by industry (ANZSIC).

Size categories

Employment size—

Less than 20
21-199
200 or more

Additional data

Other sizing tables based on turnover, size and a finer dissection by industry (ASIC and ANZSIC) are available on request.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**8635.0 Tourist Accommodation, Australia****8635.1 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales****8635.2 Tourist Accommodation, Victoria****8635.3 Tourist Accommodation, Queensland****8635.4 Tourist Accommodation, South Australia****8635.5 Tourist Accommodation, Western Australia****8635.6 Tourist Accommodation, Tasmania****8635.7 Tourist Accommodation, Northern Territory****8635.8 Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory**

Quarterly; first issue: September 1975.

Contents

No size data is generally published, although some State publications do contain statistics relating to number of guest rooms.

Additional data

Size data is available on request for all States and Territories from the Queensland Office of the ABS.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES*1986-87—*

- 8652.0 Motor Vehicle Hire Industry
- 8653.0 Travel Agency Services Industry
- 8654.0 Motion Picture Theatres Industry
- 8655.0 Cafes and Restaurants Industry
- 8656.0 Hotels Bars and Accommodation Industry
- 8657.0 Licensed Clubs Industry
- 8658.0 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry
- 8659.0 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry
- 8660.0 Photography Services Industry

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Contents

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

Size Categories

Employment size—

- Less than 5
- 5-9
- 10-19
- 20-49
- 50-99
- 100 or more

Employment size categories may vary between industries.

1987-88—

- 8663.0 Real Estate Agents Industry
- 8664.0 Architectural Services Industry
- 8665.0 Surveying Services Industry
- 8666.0 Engineering and Technical Services Industry
- 8667.0 Legal Services Industry
- 8668.0 Accounting Services Industry
- 8669.0 Computing Services Industry
- 8670.0 Advertising Services Industry
- 8671.0 Pest Control Services Industry
- 8672.0 Cleaning Services Industry
- 8673.0 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1987-88.

Contents

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

Size categories*Employment size—*

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Less than 5 | 100-199 |
| 5-9 | 200-299 |
| 10-19 | 300-499 |
| 20-49 | 500 or more |
| 50-99 | |

Employment size categories may vary from one industry to another.

Additional data

Unpublished statistics are available for each industry ranging from comprehensive statistics for solicitors' firms within the legal industry to a small number of supplementary tables for some of the smaller industries (e.g. Pest control industry). For some industries, statistics by turnover size are also available, in addition to the already published employment size data.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION**8772.0 Construction Industry, Australia: Details of Private Sector Operations**

Five-yearly; first issue: 1978-79.

For 1978-79 and 1984-85, a publication for each State and Territory was published. For 1988-89, there will be no State or Territory publications, however, detailed tables will be available on request.

Contents

Selected items of data classified by employment size.

Number of establishments and turnover by turnover size and industry class.

Selected items of data by industry class for construction establishments with zero employees. These selected items are not available for 1988-89.

Number of establishments involved in commencing self-contained dwelling units by employment size and industry class. This is not available for 1988-89.

Size categories**For all years****For 1978-79 and 1984-85***Employment size—**Turnover size—*

0-2
3-4
5-10
11-20
21-50
51-100
101 and over

Less than \$50,000
\$50,000 less than \$100,000
\$100,000 less than \$500,000
\$500,000 less than \$1m
\$1m less than \$5m
\$5m and over

For 1988-89*Turnover size—*

less than \$100,000
\$100,000 to less than \$500,000
\$500,000 to less than \$1m
\$1m to less than \$5m
\$5m to less than \$20m
\$20m and over

GLOSSARY

Adjusted value added

Also referred to in some ABS publications as gross product. It is value-added less land tax, rates, payroll tax, insurance premiums (other than workers' compensation) and other business operating expenses e.g. telephone, postage, fringe benefits tax, office supplies etc. Adjusted value added is intended to approximate as closely as practicable to gross product at factor cost as defined in the United Nations 'A System of National Accounts'.

ANZSIC

The ANZSIC has been developed as the standard industrial classification for use in the production and analysis of industry statistics in Australia and New Zealand. It was released in 1993 and replaces the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) and the *New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (NZSIC).

ASCO

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, 1986 edition.

ASIC

Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1983 edition.

Bankruptcies

Bankruptcy is a legal state relating to an individual, permitting the orderly repayment and release of their debts. It may be initiated either voluntarily by the debtor or by a creditor against the debtor's will, and even in the debtor's absence. The legislation generally provides for the assets of a bankrupt to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed to creditors on a pro rata basis.

Business bankruptcies

When bankruptcy proceedings are taking place and it is found that the individual involved indicates any business activity in the five years preceding bankruptcy, then the bankruptcy is referred to as a 'business bankruptcy'.

Cash operating surplus

Cash Operating Surplus is the estimate of gross operating surplus less an estimate of the value of increase in livestock less estimates of interest and land rent paid plus estimates of interest and land rent received. Cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of surplus available for profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted.

Census of Population and Housing data

Definitions of the geographical areas which apply to the Census of Population and Housing data presented on pages 66 and 72 of this publication are set out below:

(a) Capital City**Sydney—**

This includes the area bounded by Gosford and Wyong; Hawkesbury and Blue Mountains; Campbelltown, Wollondilly and Sutherland Local Government areas.

Melbourne—

This includes the towns of Werribee, Sunbury, Craigieburn, Whittlesea, Healesville, Berwick and the whole Mornington Peninsula.

Brisbane—

This includes the area bounded by the towns of Caboolture, Beenleigh; the Redland Shire; the City of Ipswich and the eastern part of the Pine Rivers Shire. It also includes the City of Redcliffe.

Adelaide—

This includes the area bounded by the Gulf of St. Vincent; the Gawler River and the Mount Lofty Ranges from Gawler to Bridgewater through Kangarilla and Willunga to Sellicks Beach.

Perth—

This is approximately the area bounded by Yanchep and Bullsbrook; Warnbro and Keysbrook and Woorloo.

Hobart—

This includes the area bounded by New Norfolk; Sorell and Carlton Creek; Brighton and Snug.

Darwin—

This includes Darwin and suburbs, Palmerston and other areas north of the Howard Springs turnoff.

Canberra—

This includes Canberra and environs (excluding Queanbeyan).

(b) Provincial Urban Areas

Provincial Urban Areas in this publication are defined in terms of the statistical subdivisions set out below:

NSW—

Within the areas of Newcastle, Wollongong, Bathurst-Orange, Maitland, Albury (excluding Wodonga), Tweed Heads (excluding the Gold Coast), Queanbeyan (excluding Canberra ACT).

VIC—

Within the areas of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Wodonga (excluding Albury).

QLD—

Within the areas of Sunshine Coast, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Cairns, Gold Coast (excluding Tweed Heads), Toowoomba.

TAS—

Within the areas of Launceston and Burnie-Devonport.

Provincial Urban Areas are not applicable to SA, WA, NT and ACT.

(c) Other

These are the remaining areas of each State not included in the above areas.

For a more detailed breakdown of areas please refer to *1991 Census Geographic Areas* (2905.0).

Earnings

All payments made to employees during the reference year (before taxation and other deductions). Comprise ordinary time and overtime earnings; overaward payments; penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes; leave loadings; annual and long service leave payments; sick leave payments; advance and retrospective payments; salaries and fees paid to company directors and members of boards; amounts paid to employees on workers' compensation which are not covered by insurance i.e. 'make-up' pay; and severance, termination and redundancy payments.

Employed persons

People working in their own business (self-employed or employers), plus employees (wage or salary earners).

Employees (wage and salary earners)

The number of employees in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employees who received pay for any part of a chosen pay period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. All permanent, temporary, casual, part-time, managerial and executive employees paid during the period, as well as employees on paid or pre-paid leave, on workers' compensation, and employees paid from interstate or overseas are included.

Members of the Australian permanent defence forces; employees primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; employees in private households employing staff; employees of overseas embassies and consulates, etc, and employees based outside Australia are excluded.

Proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses, directors who are not paid a salary, persons such as sub-contractors, and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer are excluded. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, and employees on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period, are also excluded.

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| Employers | Persons who work in their own business (that business not being a limited liability company) with employees. The number of employers in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employers in a chosen two-week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. |
| Employer size | Management units (or establishments) are allocated a size classification, referred to as 'employer size.' Depending on the source of the statistics this term refers to either the number of employees only or total employment (employees plus working proprietors and partners). For statistics derived from ABS employer based surveys (for example, the SEE), 'employer size' refers to the number of employees, while for statistics derived from the program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys 'employer size' refers to total employment. |
| | In Chapters 1, 2, 3 and parts of 4 and 5, 'employer size' refers to the number of employees only. In Chapter 6, and the balance of 4 and 5, 'employer size' refers to the total employment, including both employees and working proprietors and partners. |
| Employment size | <i>See employer size.</i> |
| Employer unit | The statistical unit which makes up the population from which the sample was drawn for the <i>Survey of Employment and Earnings</i> (SEE), from which most of the data in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 were obtained. The statistical unit comprised all activities of a management unit in a particular State or Territory. In a small number of cases, where a management unit had significant employment in more than one industry or State, a separate statistical unit was created. These variations to the statistical unit have little impact on statistics for small business. |
| Enterprise group | An enterprise group is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership or control. While some Enterprise Groups are very large, employing tens of thousands of people in hundreds of locations, the majority consist of a single Legal Entity operating from a single location. |
| Enterprise | In general, an enterprise is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity (sole proprietorship, partnership, company, trust, etc), which is in effect a single 'business'. This unit was replaced from the beginning of 1989 by the Management Unit. |
| Establishment | The Establishment is usually the smallest organisational unit within a Management Unit within a State or Territory for which accounts are kept on at least an annual basis. It consists, in most industries, of one or more locations in a State or Territory of Australia at or from which it operates. |
| Estimated value of agricultural operations | A valuation placed on agricultural units taking into account the area of crops sown, number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, as well as the crops produced and livestock turnoff (in most cases sales) during the year. It is a measure devised to assist with industry coding and size valuation and is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units or of the value of agricultural commodities produced by these units. |
| Gross operating surplus | Gross operating surplus is the estimate of adjusted value added less the estimate of wages, salaries and supplements. |
| Gross product | <i>See adjusted value added.</i> |
| Industry | Industry statistics in this publication are classified according to <i>ASIC 1983, Volume 1</i> (1201.0). In subsequent issues, ASIC is expected to be replaced by ANZSIC, 1993. |
| Industry gross product | The ABS economic censuses collect information to derive establishment value added and adjusted value added to approximate a measure of gross product for selected industries. <i>The Economic Activity Survey</i> (see Chapter 6) allows the derivation of a measure similar to adjusted value added termed industry gross product (IGP). The main difference between this measure and adjusted value added is that insurance premiums (other than worker's compensation premiums) are deducted in arriving at adjusted value added; no such adjustment is made in calculating IGP. Users should refer to the publication <i>Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia</i> (8140.0) for more details. |

Labour costs

Includes all costs incurred by businesses in the employment of labour. They may be classified as follows:

- Earnings of wage and salary earners, which include two main components:
 - payment for time worked;
 - payment for time not worked (which includes the various components of paid leave; public holidays; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and infrequent bonuses).
- Payroll tax payments
- Workers' compensation
- Superannuation
- Fringe benefits
- Welfare services
- Training, or
- Recruitment

The Survey of Major Labour Costs (see 6348.0), from which the data in Tables 5.8 and 5.9 were obtained, covered only the first four components, which are estimated to represent over 90 per cent of all labour costs. Total major labour costs refers to the sum of these four components. The Survey did not collect information on the dissection of earnings into payments for time worked and time not worked (although severance, termination and redundancy payments were separately identified).

Legal status

Reflects a business's legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership, incorporated company, co-operative society or government authority.

Mainly English-speaking countries

Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A and New Zealand.

Management unit

A Management Unit equates in most cases to the largest organisational unit within an Enterprise Group for which detailed accounts are kept on at least a quarterly basis. In nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A division or line of business is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.

Net operating surplus

Is gross product less wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation and pension schemes, depreciation expenses and workers' compensation insurance. Net operating surplus is a basic measure of profitability (before income tax and non-operating income and expenses) of an industry.

Non-employing business

A business run by a self-employed person solely or in a partnership, which has no employees.

Non-managerial employees

All wage and salary earners other than managerial employees. Managerial employees are managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those wage and salary earners who are ineligible to receive payment for overtime or who, although subject to payment for overtime, are in charge of a significant number of wage and salary earners in a separate establishment.

Number of management units

The number of management units in Chapters 1-4 is the annual average of the number of management units in August, November, February and May of the respective financial year.

The number of management units in Chapter 6 relates to the number of management units operating at the end of June for the financial year.

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| Occupation | Occupation is classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986</i> (1222.0). For further information on statistical units and occupation classification, refer to this volume. |
| Operating profit before tax | Operating profit before tax (OPBT) is the difference between all income and expenses, excluding extraordinary items and income tax. This is the nearest ratio to a true Net Profit Margin which <i>The Economic Activity Survey</i> (EAS) can provide as neither extraordinary items nor income tax information are sought in the EAS. |
| Payroll tax | Amounts paid during the reference year in respect of all employees, net of any rebates. Payroll tax assessed for payments to contractors is excluded. |
| Persons working in own business | A combination of self-employed persons without employees and employers estimated from the monthly <i>Labour Force Survey</i> . |
| Persons employed at end of June | Persons working in their own business (as at 30 June) and employees, including part-time and casual employees on the payroll, for the last pay period in June. |
| Persons employed at home | Persons who usually worked more hours at home than elsewhere in their main or second job or business. Farmers, ASCO unit groups 1401 (farmers and farm managers) and 8201 (farm hands and assistants), unpaid voluntary workers and persons who worked less than one hour are excluded. |
| Principals | The sole proprietor or partner in a legal or accounting business. |
| Private sector | All businesses not classified as public sector. |
| Provincial Urban Areas | See 'Census of Population and Housing' in this glossary. |
| Public sector | All government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting to, the Australian or State Parliaments. |
| Research and experimental development | Defined in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standard as comprising 'creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge; including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise applications.' |
| Self-employed persons | Persons who work in their own business (that business not being a limited liability company), without employees. The number of self-employed persons in a given financial year was taken as the annual average of the number of self-employed persons in a chosen 2-week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. |
| Severance, termination and redundancy payments | The amount of lump sum payments on termination made by employers to employees during the reference year. Severance, termination and redundancy payments are included as a component of earnings. |
| Single establishment management units | In most cases this equates with all the operations carried out by one management unit at a single location, where that management unit has no other establishment linked to it. |
| Small businesses | In this publication are management units with fewer than 20 persons employed (or 20 employees) in all industries except manufacturing where they have less than 100 persons, and agriculture where they have an EVAO between \$20,000 and less than \$400,000. |
| Status of worker | Refers to classification as either an employee, a self-employed person, or an employer. |
| Training expenditure | <p>Training expenditure includes wages and salaries and other expenditure on formal training. The estimates of expenditure on training are expressed primarily as percentages of the employers' total gross wages and salaries expenditure for the September quarter. Statistics are also presented as costs (in dollars and hours) per employee.</p> <p>Some estimates are also produced only from those employers who reported some training expenditure for the period i.e. those who provided or supported training of their employees in some way. The survey did not collect information on the number of employees who received training.</p> |

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| Turnover | Sales of goods, commission revenue, repair and service revenue, rent, leasing and hiring revenue (excluding unallocated rent, leasing and hiring revenue), government bounties and subsidies, and all other operating revenue except interest, royalties and dividends. Also included is the value of capital work done by the management unit for itself and the value of equipment withdrawn from stock for own use or for rental or lease outside the management unit. |
| Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) | For ABS purposes this is defined as being a contractual association, between two or more parties, to undertake a specific business project in which the participants meet the costs of the project and receive a share of any resulting output. The statistical treatment of each UJV involves collection of data from the participants, who generally report income and asset items, and operators who report employment and expenses. This can place participants inappropriately in the <i>small business</i> class. To avoid distortion of the data UJV participants with employment in the 0-19 range have been presented separately. |
| Very small business | Generally, a business that employs less than five persons. In the case of Manufacturing it is a business employing less than 4 persons. |
| Value added | For trading businesses this is derived as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, selected expenses and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. While value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production, it cannot be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses (such as depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, payroll tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts and other sundry charges) which are not taken into account in arriving at value added. |
| Wage and salary earners | <i>See employees.</i> |
| Wages and salaries | Earnings less severance, termination and redundancy payments. |

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data for tables and charts included in this publication have been obtained from a number of different sources. Relevant details on the method of collection and concepts used are set out below.

Survey error

Much of the data presented in the publication has been obtained from sample surveys. Estimates for all surveys are subject to two sources of error:

Sampling error

Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of business units, employers or households they (and the movements derived from them) may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses, employers or households had been included in the survey.

The sampling error associated with an estimate can be measured from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the standard error which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration of the population (the 'true' value). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, the usefulness of the estimate is seriously impaired. For the tables in this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent are published with an asterisk (e.g. *256.4) while those with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent have been replaced with an asterisk (*).

Most figures in this publication originally appeared in other ABS publications as indicated in the table footnotes and the Directory provided in Chapter 8. These publications include technical details on the size of sampling errors for the various estimates.

Non-sampling error

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

The individual publications referred to in the table footnotes and the Directory provide more information on statistical error in respect of the series they contain.

Estimates derived from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)

The estimates in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of numbers of management units and private sector employees (wage and salary earners) are annual averages of figures for the mid month of each quarter, obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). Quarterly figures and associated standard errors for numbers of wage and salary earners are published in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

Because a section of the survey sample is rotated out of the survey each quarter, the annual average of the quarterly figures is effectively based on a larger sample than in any single quarterly figure. Hence the standard error for the annual average is lower than that for the quarterly figures.

It should be noted that the quarterly data used to calculate the annual averages published in this publication were produced using a different estimation method from that used for the SEE publication and so the results may be slightly different.

Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of the number of people working in their own business (either 'employers' with employees or 'self-employed' without employees) in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 are annual averages of figures for the mid-month of each quarter, obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The quarterly figures and associated standard errors are published in the *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

As explained in the case of SEE derived estimates, annual averages from the LFS will also have lower standard errors than the quarterly data from which they are obtained.

Estimates of non-employing businesses

While the Labour Force Survey can provide estimates of the number of self-employed persons, being a household based survey it does not provide estimates of the number of businesses these people are involved in.

Estimation of the number of non-employing businesses involves the use of income tax data. Australian Taxation Office estimates of the number of partners within a partnership have been used in conjunction with estimates of the ratio of number of partnerships to sole proprietorships to derive factors for each State, and industry within each State. These factors have then been applied to Labour Force estimates of self-employed persons to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses.

Consequently, the errors which exist in the Labour Force Survey, and those which exist in the derivation of the average size of partnerships are reflected in the estimates of the number of non-employing businesses.

Revisions to data resulting from changes to the ABS Business Register

The majority of business collections conducted by the ABS use its Business Register which carries information on the structure of each business, including numbers of persons employed and its industry classification.

The ABS has recently undertaken a major program of upgrading the Business Register. The upgrade has resulted in improvements in the quality of the statistical series whose population frames are drawn from the Register.

A major source of information on new businesses is group employer (GE) registrations with the Australian Tax Office. Until approximately December 1989, paper copies of GE registrations were used to update the Business Register. However, from January 1990 the ABS has moved to a computerised matching system to reduce delays in the recording of new businesses on the Register. The introduction of these new updating procedures has additionally enabled the identification of businesses which have been omitted from the Register in the past.

The Register updating exercise has, therefore, introduced a need to adjust some of the historical series contained in this publication to allow for these previously omitted businesses. As a result, all the estimates of numbers of businesses derived from this Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE), contained in this publication, have been revised back to 1983-84.

At the Australian level, the impact of these revisions has been to increase the previous estimates of actual numbers of businesses by approximately 6 per cent for the period 1983-84 to 1989-90. It should be noted that virtually all of the adjustments have been to numbers of businesses in the less than 20 employment categories. While the impact of these changes has been to increase the absolute number of small businesses, their significance in relative terms is little changed.

For a complete description of the recent improvements to the Register and their impact on particular statistical series, users should refer to the *Information paper: Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register - Recent Developments, 1991* (8130.0).

Interpretation of Estimation of Movements

Care should be taken when comparing changes over time in the estimates by employment size shown in this publication. Factors that impact on the information held on the Business Register can contribute to changes in the estimates of numbers of businesses and employed

wage and salary earners derived from surveys which use the Register, such as the SEE collection. Such factors include:

- changes in processing procedures for updating the register, such as those outlined above;
- new definitions and rules for recording units on the business register, e.g. the introduction of the management unit;
- the emergence of new businesses - delays in birthing new businesses on the register can cause ABS estimates to lag any genuine increases in the estimated figure;
- identification and correct recording of takeovers and mergers;
- changes to industry classification; and
- deletions of businesses which have ceased operations.

Additionally, as the ABS Business Register generally excludes businesses with no employees, estimates of numbers of non-employing businesses and self-employed persons have been derived from a different source, the household based Labour Force Surveys. Analysis of relative movements over time, therefore, in numbers of employing versus non-employing businesses and wage and salary earners versus self-employed persons should be treated with similar caution.

In summary, the small business estimates presented in this publication should be treated as broadly indicative of relative movements in aggregates rather than as precise measures of level.

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